# McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXIII

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886.

NUMBER 17

McKean County Miner

I. ROGERS, Proprietor.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails

[illegible] B., N. Y. & P. (Clermont Branch) arrives [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible] a. m.
[illegible] R. R. arrives at 10 a. m. [illegible] leaves at [illegible] a. m. and 3.30 [illegible]
[illegible] Mail leaves at 12:10 p. [illegible] at 2 p. m.
[illegible] arrives every Tuesday, Thursday [illegible] p. m. and departs at 1.30 p. [illegible]
[illegible] before leaving time.
[illegible] will not be issued or letters [illegible] between 12 m. and 2.00 p. m.
[illegible] Sunday for delivery of mail [illegible] p. m.

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

### Lodge Directory.

**F. & A. M.**

[illegible] Lodge, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on [illegible] and fourth Wednesday of each [illegible] o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall.
H. P. BRAWLEY, W. M.
[illegible] M. SMITH, Sec'y.

**A. O. U. W.**

Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets every [illegible] and fourth [illegible] evening of each [illegible] in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
[illegible], M. W.
[illegible], Rec.

**G. A. R.**

[illegible] every Thursday evening [illegible] A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.
[illegible] BACKUS, Com.
[illegible]

**I. O. O. F.**

[illegible] Friday evening at Backus Hall.
[illegible], N. G.
[illegible], Sec'y.

**K. O. T. M.**

[illegible] Monday evening at 7:30 in Backus [illegible].
LEWIS BAKER, Com.
[illegible], R. K.

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[illegible], pastor. Preaching [illegible] every Sunday. Sab[illegible] morning services [illegible] Sunday. Prayer Meeting [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] evenings at 7 o'clock. [illegible] Saturday evenings at 7.

[illegible], pastor. Preaching at [illegible] Sabbath School directly [illegible] Prayer meeting on [illegible] Covenant meeting [illegible] before the first Sunday in every [illegible] Supper every two months. All [illegible]

[illegible] McCANDLESS, Rector [illegible] Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. [illegible] except the first Sunday [illegible] Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

[illegible] Church. J. J. GALLE[illegible] Mass at 11 a. m. Services at 11 to [illegible] at 4 p. m. Services on [illegible] Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

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[illegible] Burlingame
[illegible] Backus, F. L. Keenan
[illegible] W. [illegible], D. C. Young and [illegible]
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[illegible] Wellington Stark
[illegible] Wales
[illegible] S. D. Bancroft and F. A. Powell.

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[illegible] Judges — Henry Hamlin, Smethport; [illegible] Bradford.
[illegible] W. W. Brown, Bradford.
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March 17, 1881-1y.

### A TRAMP'S TRIBUTE.

(Toronto Evening News, Sept. 22, 1881.)

[This morning an old, gray-headed drunkard, who for years has haunted the cells, sprang up suddenly as he overheard the police talking of the death of Garfield. "Is Jim dead?" he asked. "Why, I knowed Jim. Him and me went to school together and used to fight and learn to spell at the same school. Poor Jim." The tears flowed down the cheeks of the miserable wretch, who started in life with the same chance as he whose death last night cast a gloom over a whole planet. He seemed utterly broken down, and asking for pencil and paper he penned the following uncouth tribute:]

For the same age as Garfield was,
  And I went to school with him,
And here I be in No. 1,
  While the world is mournin' Jim.
I knew him better'n I know you,
  He lived next farm to me;
But he was good as the wheat, and I
  Was allus a worthless tree.

Why, I can remember Jim
  When he drew an [illegible],
And I would stand on the banks and say,
  Well, you're a [illegible] fool;
But on he'd go like a meadow lark,
  A whistlin' a Methodist hymn,
And here I be in No. 1,
  While millions is mournin' Jim.

I went down, and he went up,
  It's queer when I come to think,
But he never would go on a whirl,
  And he never learn to drink.
I tell you what, there must have been
  A lot of [illegible] in Jim,
For here I am in No. 1,
  While millions is mournin' for him.

Why, blame it, I remember Jim
  In rags and [illegible], when I
Was dressed like a dry-goods clerk
  And reckoned pretty fly.
I had a chance to climb the hill,
  [illegible] never gave to him.
Yet here I am in No. 1,
  While millions is mournin' him.

Why didn't I [illegible] to work and show
  A [illegible]?
But he poor chap, was [illegible],
  [illegible]
I wish that I was dead and gone,
  [illegible] more [illegible] of him,
But here I am in No. 1,
  While millions is mournin' him.

MORAL.

[illegible] don't be afraid,
  [illegible]
Stick to [illegible]
  And [illegible] something like him.
Keep a stiff upper lip, never get drunk,
  [illegible]
And you'll never be locked in No. 1,
  And millions will mourn for you.

# THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA

### BY PRENTICE MULFORD.

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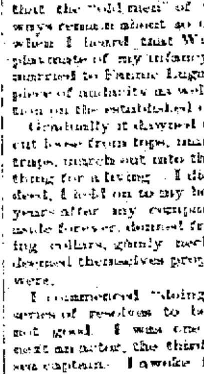
## CHAPTER I.

### MYSELF.



MY name is John Holder. I was born and bred in Eastport, a seaport town once of great repute in the whale fishery. My father, when I was eighteen, failed first in business, next in health, and finally died. My mother then "kept boarders" to support the family, and I kept her in a rack of anxiety until I was twenty-one, since she saw me growing up without trade or profession, and idling away my time with no apparent anxiety to be anything but a boy.

In some respects this was true. I did wish that boyhood and youth could remain for ever, since all the manhood, or rather maturity, about me seemed a humdrum affair, full of care and vexation, and the older people grew the less "fun" they had in the world. I wished, and even for a time thought, that things would always remain as they were, that the "old men" of my youth would always remain about so old and no older, and when I heard that William Loper, the first playmate of my infancy, was engaged to be married to Fannie Lugar, it seemed to me a piece of audacity as well as a serious innovation on the established order of things.

Gradually it dawned upon me that I must cut loose from tops, marbles, kites and quail traps, march out into the world and do something for a living. I did so grudgingly. Indeed, I held on to my boyish ways and sports years after my companions had laid them aside forever, donned frock coats, high standing collars, gaudy neckties, tight boots, and deemed themselves proper little men—as they were.

I commenced "doing for myself" with a series of resolves to be something great, if not good. I was one week a general, the next an actor, the third an orator, finally a sea captain. I awoke from these dreams to find myself still in *statu quo*, eating the bread of idleness, parent and sundry relatives meantime broadly hinting that it was high time I should do something.

I applied to certain solid men of the village as to the choice of a profession. I thought it might raise me in their estimation so to consult them. They might see that I was in earnest to set seriously to work about life's business. I knew that my reputation already was none of the best, because I was one of a set, perhaps the leader, whose pranks at night had gained with the staid villagers an unfavorable notoriety. We rang door bells, changed store signs, impounded stray horses in impromptu stables, built in the middle of the street at night of empty dry goods boxes, raised false alarms of fire, and did many other things (in cases amounting to outrages on property) which boys at a certain period consider it remarkably clever to do, and which it may be the only means of venting their surplus energy.

In so applying to the influential men of the village I had also a fond hope they might help me to a situation. My father had been their peer in business. I was not a stranger. My family and theirs had long dwelt in the same town. The hope was natural.

But there was no proffer of the help I craved. They talked well and wisely, gave me much good advice in a general way, and seemed to think that any occupation or calling I might adopt would be well for me if I "stuck to it."

I had then such a profound respect for the judgment of these men that I deemed they had, in telling me nothing, told me something valuable, and that I had done a good thing in consulting them. But, practically, I found myself exactly where I was before my interviews, to wit: nowhere.

In the midst of my tribulations as to the choice of a profession, the California gold fever of 1849 broke out. The problem was solved. I would go to California and become a gold digger. There was something fascinating in the idea of digging for gold, much more so than digging potatoes, though the difference between the two is not worth mentioning.

The fever seized most of the village youth of my own age. A ship was fitted out, a former whaling vessel. It was not so much of an undertaking for our people to make the long, dreary voyage around Cape Horn to California. Two-thirds of the crew and passengers of the Ann Mary Ann had made the trip before.

Seventy, all told, were to sail in that ship. Matured men, young men and boys, taken all together, constituting the flower of the village.

The Sunday before sailing the pastor of the Presbyterian church preached us a farewell sermon. The church was crowded. The seventy about to sail felt themselves the attractions of the hour, as they were.

The younger men and boys came in a body and occupied pews by themselves. We were full of excitement and anticipation. We were the novelties of the hour. We could give but a moment's fitting thought to the sadness of the grieving mothers we were to leave behind. We neither realized nor appreciated their many little daily cares for us. We bustled about with all the importance of fledglings, proud of our pin feathers, and regarding them quite as good as matured plumage. It was an impressive occasion—not so much to me then, but as I see it now—sadly, solemnly impressive, since it was for so many the final departure, not merely from homes, relatives, friends and associations, but also in so many cases from our interest in them and their interest in us—a hard saying, but true. Gone a week, and memory is fresh with those who leave and those who are left; a month, and the raw, bleeding wounds of separation and tearing asunder barely commence to heal; six months, and new events, situations, associations, circumstances commence the process of deadening grief; a year, and we wonder where is the heart hunger of a twelvemonth past; two years, and our friend is a memory; five years, a dream, with possibly half a dozen new personalities standing between us and her or him.

Boys sat in those pews who were to return gray headed, battered and worn from a rough encounter with the world of the farthest west—who at their next attendance in that church would look in vain for the deacons or prominent church members now standing erect during prayer time, after the fashion which still lingered in the rural Presbyterian churches of that day. Other boys of that gathering, and of these the majority, were never to return. Their letters home, at first voluminous, were to lessen in size, while the lapses of time between each would increase. Searching for fortune ever receding further in the distance, they were to wander and become entirely lost to home and friends in the remoter regions of the west. Then unknown, unnamed, unthought of, discouraged, reckless, weary, their pride and spirit broken, they were to fill nameless graves on lone hillsides thousands of miles away, or else hurriedly buried in the crowded city, their bones would be as hurriedly turned up a few years after as the population extended its limits and dug and plowed its way through waste land and cemetery.

I, in company with several of my associates, were grouped that evening about the Seftons' front door. There were three of the Sefton sisters—Blanche, the eldest; Mary and Phoebe. The Seftons' was a favorite resort for our "set" of young folk. The parents were plain, "easy-going" people, and allowed us more privileges at their house than we could find elsewhere. The sisters were always "at home" for company, and the old people allowed them pretty much their own way. Other parents were not so accommodating. Socially their houses were colder, and if we called "Ma" generally came and sat in the parlor while we were present, and "Ma," in the estimation of at least one person, if not two, at such times was very much out of place. The Sefton girls' parlor in winter and their front door "stoop" in summer were favorite resorts for all the girls of our "set," who, if they could not see their youthful admirers at home, were pretty sure of doing so at the Seftons'. There was a bit of front yard, shaded by tall sycamores, and fronting the door was a big unhewn stone, serving as its single step and worn smooth by the tread of generations of Seftons. The little hallway and that stone often held large audiences on summer evenings—protracted meetings—even unto the going down of the full or last moon at eleven, twelve, aye, one o'clock in the morning, or until Mother Sefton's night-capped head was seen and her good-humored voice from an upper window heard, saying: "You young folks; it's time for you all to be home and abed."

Said Mary Sefton to me: "Now don't you be away five years, like Jerry Black."

Jerry Black had sought fortune in China, and at the expiration of a five years' sojourn had returned without it. Our people were always drifting to the ends of the earth seeking wealth. A sea port is an open door to foreign lands, and so influences the young to venture out earlier and oftener than from places more inland.

Three years was the longest most of our company expected to remain in California. The current idea then regarding the country ran thus: "Some of us will dig gold, some will go into trade. The profits will go into one common purse. At the end of a year or two there will be a dividend. We shall receive some thousands each. With this we may return home, marry and settle down."

I do not say this was my dream. On the whole, I do not think I had then any plans for the future. I was going away because it seemed to me everybody who cared for me at all cared most that I should go away. This being an opportunity, I embraced it. The current had come to me and sucked me in. I had not gone to it. The world would bustle me along with it. I wished it would let me alone.

## CHAPTER II.

### BLANCHE.

Blanche and I strolled about the door yard. The gate was half open—its normal condition—and a proper one as indicative of the easy, happy-go-lucky disposition of the parent Seftons. Capt. Tommy, the father, ran a sloop to New York. His real home was on that craft, and it was a saying among the villagers that he could pilot her through Long Island sound and the East river with his eyes shut. His daughters made frequent trips with him to the city. The "old man" was most at home when it blew, and blew hard, to the consternation of Mary and Phoebe, who would implore him at such times to put in at some of the sound harbors on the north shore of Long Island. But no wind blew too hard for Blanche, though so far as outward seeming went, her's was an equal placidity in storm or calm. As a boy, I had looked upon Blanche as one of the "older girls"—girls already treading the shore of womanhood, and girls soon to consummate the great aim and end of life—as life was regarded in our village—matrimony.

Recently, I had timidly ventured Blanche some attentions, and was pleased and surprised to find that she had accepted them with apparent pleasure. She had a queenly way with her. In my own private soliloquies, which I never talked to any one, I called her the "Empress," and often, as I saw her walking the street, did I lament that such a face and form should ever become worn and wasted with the labors and cares of the every-day commonplace life about us.

"Blanche is the mum of our family," was Mother Sefton's frequent remark. She seemed to stand in some awe of this daughter. Blanche was not imperious or arrogant; yet something about her kept every one at the distance she desired to keep them. It was not so much what she said or did, but something she made you feel, and rebel against it as much as you might, you could not break through the barriers she chose to put up at any distance she pleased.

For this reason Blanche was not a general favorite. People said she was "stuck up" and "put on airs." Her real offense lay in her keeping her own counsel. She did not tell all she knew regularly every day to half a dozen friends, leaving with each one the idea that they were honored with her special confidence.

I had admired this girl all my life. When I say "all my life," I mean the life of a boy who worships a queen at a distance—the boy of fifteen, who sees that queen surrounded by older courtiers. This I had seen—felt is the better word—when I was navigating mud puddles barefooted and barelegged. Her world seemed as one never to be reached by me.

Yet within the last year an unpremeditated acquaintance and friendship had grown up between myself and Blanche Sefton. How it commenced I could hardly tell. I found myself talking with her on subjects which seemed of little interest to my other companions. I was surprised to find that I could talk with her at all. I had imagined that the thought and conversation of these "grown-up young women" lay on topics I could not comprehend. All women over a certain age seemed as possessors of some secret not yet revealed to me.

We walked for some time in silence through the main street of the village, its sidewalks shaded by the great sycamores, reached the outskirts, crossed the bridge leading over Pond creek, and reached a wooded promontory jutting into the Cove. The moon shed a glittering, tremulous mark far over the beautiful expanse of water, and the katydids were filling the warm August night with their calls. It was one of the enchanted nights of our North American summer.

"Well, John," said Blanche, "you are going away with the rest. What are you going for?"

"I don't know," I replied, "and I don't care."

"Do you really want to go?" she asked.

"I do and I don't. There's no home for me here. That's why I leave it."

"But you will come home rich and take care of your mother, and marry——"

"Marry, marry, marry!" I exclaimed impatiently. "It seems to me that's all people think of in this world."

She laughed in her own pleasant way and said, "Why, John, you take a gloomy view of things to-night. You need cheering up. What a pity I'm not going to California with you."

"What a pity you are not," I ventured at last to say, and I said it very seriously; I had little idea of badinage or saying daring things in a sportive way. Finally I added, "Would you go if you could?"

"I would," she replied decisively. Her manner and bearing seemed suddenly to change.

"What! all by yourself in the Ann Mary Ann, with seventy men on board?"

"I'd go all by myself in the Ann Mary Ann with 500 men on board."

"Why, what do you want to go for?"

"To see the world," she replied. "Wasn't it made for women as well as men?"

"I suppose so," was my rather doubtful reply. "But what would you do in California?"

"I'd find something to do. See here, John," said she, with an access of energy; "there's thousands of men and boys going there from all parts of the country. Don't you think you'll need women? Who is to do your cooking and washing and mending? Its just the mistake you're all making not taking women along with you. Why, women will be worth their weight in gold out there. Do you think you can live without them? If I was able I'd send out two or three on shares myself, just as Judge Gardiner is sending that thick-headed Bill Roper, with the idea that Roper will ever send a cent back. Now, if I had my way I'd fit out Louisa Bird and Mary Talmadge and Sophronia Stebbins, bright, lively girls, who have hands to work with and wits in their heads, and I'd go myself along with them."

"Well," said I, after a pause, "I think, Blanche, that you and I ought to change places. You to go, I to stay behind."

"John, I certainly think we ought. Anyway, I wish I had your chance. I've got the fever as bad as any of you—much worse than you. I plan it all out in my mind, sometimes, how I'll disguise myself as a man—a boy, rather—and serve as cabin boy on some ship bound out there. But there are other ways of getting there," added she, reflectively. Then, resuming her former tone, she added: "I'd go to take care of you, too," accompanying the remark with one of her smiles, which left one in complete doubt as to the sentiment which prompted it.

"You think, then, I need some one to take care of me?" I asked.

"Yes; I do, indeed. You're fit now only for a victim. You trust everybody who smiles on you, believe everybody who speaks fair, and would give your head away, if you could, to any one who asked for it."

"Well," I said, showing possibly in my tone some annoyance, "you're frank enough, anyway. Why don't you call me a goose and be done with it?"

"Forgive me, John," said the girl, her manner suddenly shading to tenderness. "I know it's not pleasant for you to hear this. I don't want to pain you. But you're going away—going out in the world among men, hard, cold, merciless men—yes, and women, too—wolves who'll devour you alive."

She advanced and laid her hand on my shoulder. The movement seemed almost unconsciously done, nor had I ever before seen her show such feeling. For a moment her reserve and habitual control vanished. She continued:

"John, the real reason I said this is because it was forced out of me. It is because you are going away from me, perhaps forever, and I——"

Then she did what none had ever before seen grown-up Blanche Sefton do. She turned aside. I knew she was weeping.

Here was a pretty go. Why, the girl loved me! And, of course, I loved her—had loved her for years, had looked on her as among the impossibles, unconquerables, unattainables. Here was the "Empress," the majestic iceberg, melted into tears. Here was the heaven I had never dared aspire come to earth—my earth. Here was the last drop in the cup of bliss to make Eastport more desirable than ever to me—and the Ann Mary Ann to sail to-morrow morning, my traps all on board, my chest stowed with clothes, and the interstices filled with tracts and devotional books, gifts from my numerous aunts—I was wealthy in aunts then—all of whom were glad I was going away.

*"You are going away from me, perhaps forever."*

I did not act in the conventional lover style. There was no kissing nor clasping. I was astonished—more, I had sense enough to respect the girl's emotion. I felt intuitively that she had herself never dreamed of being betrayed into such an avowal. There seem times, conditions, circumstances occasionally coming into combination to move human natures in deeper and lower depths than those who are moved ever dream exist in them.

Blanche's hand had dropped from my shoulder. We stood a little apart. I felt I must say something, and so I made that stupid and commonplace remark:

"Why, Blanche!"

The tears were being forced back, and I could feel the Blanche of old also coming again and resuming her former self, and sway over self.

"John, let's go home," said she.

She took my arm. We walked back through the now quiet and deserted street in silence, and passed through the ever half opened gate. We halted on the old door stone but for a moment. Her eyes and mine met, but in a half-averted glance. I took her hand, and, venturing a timid pressure, said: "Good night, Blanche."

"Good night, John."

I passed out of the gate, and in the thick foliage above rang the incessant affirmation and contradiction: "Katy did! Katy didn't!"

## CHAPTER III.

### SEPARATION.

All Eastport was astir next morning to see the Ann Mary Ann off. Eastport's single long wharf was crowded with relatives and friends of those departing—relatives is the most proper term, for this was a long settled community, dating its first planting but twenty years after the landing at Plymouth. The names of the first settlers were still the predominant ones, both in our village and the "towns," as we called the exclusively agricultural villages a few miles back in the country. Eastport was the harbor for these, their commercial city on a very small scale. Every old family could trace some degree of consanguinity more or less remote with every other family through marriage, perhaps, in this century or the one preceding.

It was no idle throng upon that wharf, attracted by mere curiosity. There were fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, aunts and uncles, first, second and third cousins, grandfathers and grandmothers, sweethearts and wives. The sailing of a whaler with a score of townspeople on board was no new thing, but the mission of those leaving in this case was different, and the seventy on board represented, as to life and enterprise, the very elite of the place, myself excepted.

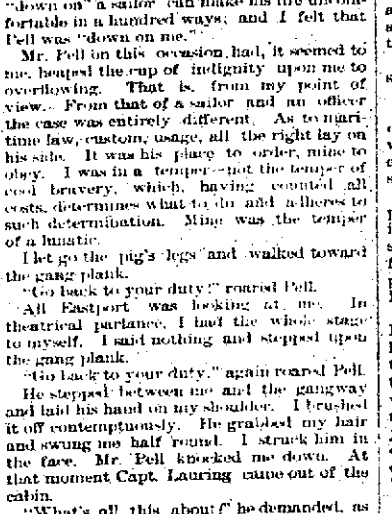
I had shipped before the mast, and coming on board about nine in the morning, dressed in my best, had been immediately pounced upon by Mr. Pell, our second mate, and ordered to "take off them duds and turn to in my working toggery." So I buried my broadcloth suit in my chest, bade it adieu, and, making my appearance on deck in white duck trousers and a flaming red flannel shirt, was ordered by Mr. Pell to catch the ship's pig, roaming then at will about decks, and "clap him in his pen."

Mr. Pell was a tall, gaunt, tough, hardened man, with one eye, and a hand and arm tanned by exposure to tropic suns to the color of mahogany. He seemed all bones—working bones, and the one impossible thing for Mr. Pell to do, while awake, was to sit still, and the next impossibility with him was to allow others to sit still, if it was in his power to prevent them.

Mr. Pell belonged to one of our second-class families. There were first and second-class families in and about Eastport, and a certain unnamed, untalked distinction always existed between them, and had so done for generations. More than one of the older families could produce well attested evidences of lineage with the aristocracy of the mother-land, and no change of fortune or station could ever rid them of a certain bearing savoring of blood and pedigree. They might go before the mast, serve as boat steerers, learn the trade of cooper, the principal mechanical calling of the place, but the manner ever clung to them.

Now Mr. Pell was not one of these. He prided himself on being a common man—a very common man. Anything in the least degree bespeaking "puttin' on airs," as Mr. Pell expressed it, was very repugnant to him. The Pells had always lived in an unpainted frame house on the "back street," and in their sandy back yard "pig weed" seemed to grow more luxuriantly than elsewhere. The shore Pells fished and dug clams for a living. The sea Pells would rise to the position of second mate, seldom any higher. As boys the Pells learned almost in their infancy to chew tobacco. At the district school they received the hardest whippings with the most unconcern.

This was Sam Pell, second mate of the Ann Mary Ann, and I was one of the ancient house of Holders, scampering under his orders after an obstinate pig, and all this in full view of various members of the proud Holder family—and not only the Holders, but the Talmadges, the Osbornes, the Westerfeets, the Hillyers, the Curys, the Wickhams and the Rysams! I caught the brute at last by the hind legs, which he worked to and fro with the vigor and regularity of a piston rod, setting up at the same time a squealing that rose far above the rest of the clamor and directed every eye upon myself. Mr. Pell, I think, enjoyed this, and to prolong it took no notice of me and sent no one to my assistance, though a short time previous he had found time and opportunity every few minutes to give additional directions regarding this marine boar chase.



*I caught the brute at last.*

In the midst of this ridiculous situation my eye fell on Blanche Sefton, standing by a wharf post, a little apart from the crowd. Her face wore an expression of sadness. There was some laughing and guffawing among the crowd, and occasionally mock directions were cried out to me in nautical phraseology regarding the proper navigation of the unruly animal. One ancient salt advised me to "luff," another "to put her helm hard down," while a third told me to "haul aft the spanker, wear ship and run for the caboose." The climax was reached when a jovial mariner raised the whaleman's heart-stirring cry, "There she blows!"

The boys bred in Eastport were in a sense half sailors, without having ever been to sea. The atmosphere and sentiment of a sea life penetrated every family and permeated every life. None of us were in the strictest sense "greenhorns." We came to "know the ropes" sometimes earlier than we could read. Our principal sport was that of going aloft on the ships as they lay at the wharf. We knew also of the strictness of the sea discipline, and that from the moment the foremast hand went over the vessel's side he was the slave of the officers.

I knew this full well. Indeed, I was afraid of Sam Pell. I had heard stories of his hardness and cruelty to sailors. He was one of your "knock down and drag out" mates, and he reveled in this reputation.

I felt in his present treatment of me a foretaste of what was in store during the voyage. He might not beat me, but an officer who is "down on" a sailor can make his life uncomfortable in a hundred ways; and I felt that Pell was "down on me."

Mr. Pell on this occasion had, it seemed to me, heaped the cup of indignity upon me to overflowing. That is, from my point of view. From that of a sailor and an officer the case was entirely different. As to maritime law, custom, usage, all the right lay on his side. It was his place to order, mine to obey. I was in a temper—not the temper of cool bravery, which, having counted all costs, determines what to do and adheres to such determination. Mine was the temper of a lunatic.

I let go the pig's legs and walked toward the gang plank.

"Go back to your duty!" roared Pell.

All Eastport was looking at me. In theatrical parlance, I had the whole stage to myself. I said nothing and stepped upon the gang plank.

"Go back to your duty," again roared Pell.

He stepped between me and the gangway and laid his hand on my shoulder. I brushed it off contemptuously. He grabbed my hair and swung me half round. I struck him in the face. Mr. Pell knocked me down. At that moment Capt. Lauring came out of the cabin.

"What's all this about?" he demanded, as his eyes fell on the situation then presenting itself.

Mr. Pell had been struck a pretty hard blow. It was new to his experience to be struck by a foremast hand. He was as much astonished as angered.

"That whelp there," said he, "refuses duty and has struck me."

"What! Refuse duty and strike an officer before the ship's clear of the dock!" cried the captain. "Holder, take your chest and traps ashore. You can't go on this ship."

"I don't want to," was my reply.

"No words back, young man, so long as you're on this deck," replied the captain. "Mr. Pell, see that this man's things are put on the wharf directly."

I walked ashore and my luggage soon followed me.

So I left the Ann Mary Ann, in full view of my townspeople. I did not remain upon the wharf. I walked and kept on walking. I knew not, cared not, whither. I left the village and went into the forest, with which Eastport is thickly surrounded. I found myself going past the two beautiful lakes—our skating ponds in winter—then over a salt water creek crossed by a bit of bridge. Mile after mile so I traveled on, reckless, angry, ashamed, discouraged, despairing, flitting from mood to mood, from resolution to resolution. Oh, if I could but live in these woods—live on walnuts, bark, leaves, anything—sleep under the trees without discomfort, that I were not fettered and a slave to a house, a table, three meals a day and the thousand necessities with which man has burdened himself. That I were as independent of these people about me as were the ducks I startled from the salt water ponds near the beach.

I found myself upon a high point of land at the harbor's entrance—full six miles from the wharf (in my unnoted wanderings and turning, I must have traveled twelve.) I looked up. The Ann Mary Ann was before me, about half a mile distant in the main channel, with every sail set that would draw, and as the watch "bowsed away" on the main tack I heard coming over the water the strains of the old sea song with which I was familiar:

"Oh, the bully boat's a comin',
  Don't you hear her sails a hummin'."

The Ann Mary Ann was a pretty sight in her cloud of white canvas, and the life, animation and joyousness apparent on board might have mocked me, but for a thought which suddenly flashed upon me. I said aloud to the departing vessel: "I'll be there before you, my fine fellows," and I knew I should.

But how?

## CHAPTER IV.

### SURPRISE.

"Well, what are you going to do now?" asked my mother with that expression which to me said so forcibly: "Oh, this impractical, inefficient son of mine."

"I am going to New York, bag and baggage, to-morrow," I said. "Don't be alarmed, I shan't hang about home, and I shan't trouble you for many a year to come."

I intended going to New York with the general purpose of escaping Eastport, which now was for me unendurable. What, definitely, I should do when there, I knew not—save that in some way I should get to California. Of money my store was very slender. I was casting myself on the broad uncertain sea of chance.

A boy came to the house with a note for me. It read:

"Meet me to-night after dark where we last talked. BLANCHE SEFTON."

All day I kept aloof from the village. At night I went thither. The girl was there now, all herself, calm and self-possessed.

"John," said she, "I am going to ask of you a favor—a great favor. Will you grant it?"

"Anything you ask," I said, impulsively.

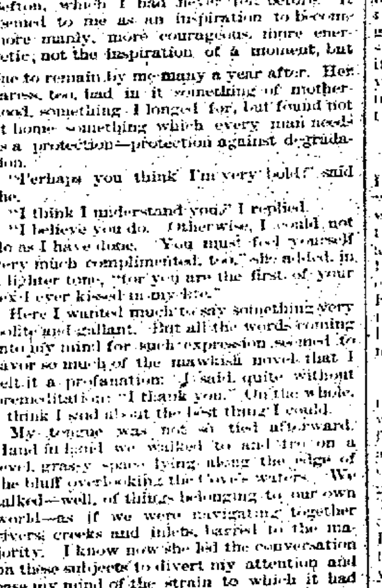
"Anything is a big word. What I ask of you may not be so easy to grant as you imagine. I want to put something in your hands. What, you are not to know until you have left this village, for I feel that you will leave, and that very soon. What you receive from me I want you to use as I direct. That is all. Can you promise me that?"

I was eager enough to promise. The thought of Blanche Sefton's asking of me a favor—something apparently of more than ordinary importance, the reflection that she deemed me worthy of a serious trust—compensated for all I had recently suffered.

She put in my hands a sealed packet. "Remember," said she, "not to be opened until you are in New York, and when opened its directions to be implicitly obeyed."

"I promise," was my reply.

"That's a good boy," she said. "Now, let me kiss y[illegible]." And she did so.



*"That's a good boy," she said.*

Kissing among the young people was in Eastport a regular business. At their parties all the plays had kissing as their grand aim and end. Indeed, the play seemed merely as a pretence for the kissing. I had never looked with much favor upon these indiscriminate osculatory melées, and when forced by circumstances I had taken part in them, it was always with a feeling of indifference—almost disgust. Still, I supposed that it was the thing to do, since it was a part of the life around me. I had noticed that Blanche Sefton never participated in these "plays." Blanche was not a kissable girl.

I shall not attempt by any of the numerous hackneyed phrases to describe my sensations at that moment. They would go astray of my meaning. The time, the place, the circumstances, the withdrawal from the immediate range of Eastport's petty gossipping, meddlesome sphere, seemed to place me in another world, whose standard of life, action, motive and impulse were entirely different from this. In that kiss I seemed to feel Blanche's purity of soul and depth of affection—a nature luxuriant in every department of being, capable of a tempestuous abandonment, yet capable also of perfect control at any moment of ecstacy. Externally it was but the pressure of a rich pair of lips, but if there be within us other and finer senses than our material ones, these seemed in that momentary contact to absorb and retain a portion of the intellectual and spiritual richness and nobility of that girl's being. Nor did her act make me bold or presuming. On the contrary it seemed to bring me a realization of respect almost amounting to reverence for Blanche Sefton, which I had never felt before. It seemed to me as an inspiration to become more manly, more courageous, more energetic, not the inspiration of a moment, but one to remain by me many a year after. Her caress, too, had in it something of motherhood, something I longed for, but found not at home something which every man needs as a protection—protection against degradation.

"Perhaps you think I'm very bold?" said she.

"I think I understand you," I replied.

"I believe you do. Otherwise, I could not do as I have done. You must feel yourself very much complimented, too," she added in a lighter tone, "for you are the first of your sex I ever kissed in my life."

Here I wanted much to say something very polite and gallant. But all the words coming into my mind for such expression seemed to savor so much of the mawkish novel that I felt it a profanation. I said, quite without premeditation: "I thank you." On the whole, I think I said about the best thing I could.

My tongue was not so tied afterward. Hand in hand we walked to and fro on a level, grassy space lying along the edge of the bluff overlooking the Cove's waters. We talked—well, of things belonging to our own world—as if we were navigating together rivers, creeks and inlets, barred to the majority. I know now she led the conversation on these subjects to divert my attention and ease my mind of the strain to which it had been recently subjected.

The village clock struck two. "These are unseemly hours for Eastport," said Blanche. "We must go home."

We walked again to the half-opened gate, and again parted, not without another kiss—this one mutual.

Between us passed neither pledge nor bond, spoken or inferred. We parted as if but for a day. Blanche's last words were, "Remember, now, your promise."

*(To be Continued.)*

### Pack of Playing Cards from Alaska.

Dr. Wyman, of Sitka, Alaska, has sent to his brother in Detroit a pack of playing cards such as are made and used by the Tinklet Indians in Alaska. The cards are bits of bamboo a trifle over four inches in length, the surface of each cylinder is very smooth and even, and on the surface are carved a variety of odd designs—faces, figures, animals, birds and other hieroglyphics. In their general character the signs have features strongly resembling both Japanese and Egyptian designs. The method of playing with these carved sticks is known only to the Indians, but it is known that private seals, made in the same way and of the same material, are also used by the Indians. The impression of the characters on the cylinders is made by rolling the cylinders over melted wax or by filling the carved lines of the designs with ink and then rolling it over paper or parchment.—Chicago Herald.

### Burnt Coffee as an Antiseptic.

Dr. Oppler of Strasburg has discovered in burnt coffee a new antiseptic dressing for wounds. The action appears to be two-fold: first, that produced by burnt coffee as a form of charcoal, and, secondly, that which is due to the pungent aromatic odors which are fatal to the lower organisms. As coffee is always on hand in military expeditions, it will be especially serviceable as a dressing during war times.—Demorest's.

### Transparent Paper Made from Seaweed.

A Japanese inventor has discovered a means of making paper from seaweed. It is thick in texture, and, from its transparency, can be substituted for glass in windows, and, when colored, makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

### Watch-Making Industry in Switzerland.

The single town of Besancon, in Switzerland, employs over 15,000 persons in watch-making, and the annual product approaches 600,000 watches. A government horological school is maintained there.—Inter Ocean.

### New Silver Dollars for Tonquin.

The French government has coined a new silver dollar for circulation in Tonquin. It is a close copy of the Mexican dollar in weight, size and thickness.—Philadelphia Call.

### Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity."

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Trial bottle free at A. B. Armstrong's drug store. Large size $1.00.

### An Old Citizen Speaks.

Mr. J. M. Norris, an old resident of Rome, Ga., says, that he has been badly troubled with Kidney Complaint for a great many years and with Eczema for three years; at times could scarcely walk and had tried many remedies without benefit, until he began taking Electric Bitters and anointing his hands and feet with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. This treatment afforded him great relief and he strongly recommends Electric Bitters to all who suffer with Kidney Complaints, or need a Blood Purifier.

Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

### ON THE ENGINE.

### Running a Locomotive While Deathly Sick.

TAUNTON, MASS.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am an engineer on the Old Colony Railroad, and run the Fall River boat train between Fall River and Lowell, residing in Taunton. For ten years I suffered everything but death from dyspepsia. Often I had such blinding sick headaches that I could hardly see. I think this was due partly to irregular habits of eating and partly to the jar of the engine.

Remember that I had tried every medicine I heard of and had been treated by some of the best physicians in Taunton and Lowell. At this critical time Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was recommended to me. It was new to me, and with my experience of medicine, you can easily forgive me for saying that I had not a particle of faith in it.

I had taken it but a few days when I began to get better. The raw and sore feeling left my stomach and the snapping pains left my head, and soon I was all right and have been ever since. It is the only thing that ever did me the least good, and it drove every ache, pain and discomfort completely out of my body. Now I keep KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY with me on my engine, and it goes wherever I go.

Why, I believe Favorite Remedy will cure anything. One night a while ago John Layton, an engineer who runs the main line boat train from Boston, came on my engine sick as death. He was worn out with work, had a high fever and was so nervous he almost broke down crying. "Nonsense, John," I said; "cheer up. I've got something on my engine that will set you up in a jiffy." I took out my bottle of "Favorite Remedy," and gave him a good dose. He went to bed. Two days after I saw him looking healthy as a butcher. "Dan," he said, "what was that stuff you gave me the other night?" "It was DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, Rondout, N. Y.," said I. "Well, I don't care whose remedy it is, it's the thing for a man on the railroad." So say we all.

Yours, etc., DANIEL FITTS.

It is your own fault if you suffer from headache, indigestion or dyspepsia. $1 will buy a bottle of Favorite Remedy and cure you.

TUMORS, erysipelas, mercurial diseases, scrofula, and general debility cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." a

### Gives Good Satisfaction.

No patent medicine ever offered to the public gives as good satisfaction as Dennis' Great Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, for all purposes indicated or needed, especially at this season of the year, to avert the liability of fevers, or for chronic complaints, impurity of the blood, etc., because it is free from aloes and many other ingredients that are injurious and deleterious. Therefore, if you feel tired, languid, dizzy, nervous, bilious, or out of sorts get Dennis' Blood Remedy and use it, a half teaspoonful 3 times a day, and you will be surprised at the results. Take no other. Order from your druggist or the proprietor and manufacturer.

G. T. DENNIS, Eldred, Pa.

"I NEVER patronize patent medicines." Don't you? Why not? You patronize "patent" articles of a hundred varieties—why not patent medicines. "Because they are often worthless." True, but not always. Frequently they are the very best in the world, representing the widest experience. At least we know that Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is one of these, and for all troubles of the blood, liver and urinary organs it stands on its merits, and not on advertising. a

How young old people look who have never been seriously sick, and who never worry and fret. How old young people look who fret and stew and suffer pain—all at once. But we can't altogether help our disposition, and we will sometimes get out of sorts in spite of all our caution. Then we need the best, the simplest and the safest medicine known, which is Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Purifies the blood and renews vitality in old and young. a

WITHOUT beautiful hair no woman is beautiful. Is yours falling off or faded? The loss is vital. Parker's Hair Balsam will preserve your hair and give it back its gloss and youthful color. Clean, elegant, perfect. Prevents dandruff. a

ONE car load of choice Timothy and Clover seed just received at W. D. Gallup's. 11tf

FOOD for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating, is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves, and brings good health quicker than any thing you can use. a

### A Word to Workers.

If your avocations are mentally or physically laborious, if they subject you to exposure in inclement weather, if they confine you to the desk, and are of a nature to involve wear and tear of brain and nervous strain, you may occasionally require some renovating tonic. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you. It stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, which it very often is with people whose pursuits are sedentary, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society, are most convincing. Admirably is it adapted to the medical wants of workers. a

### For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

### For Sale.

The valuable property consisting of a frame dwelling house and barn, a young and thrifty orchard and a good well of water. The property is located one square above the Academy in Smethport borough and known as the Hugh Glenn property. Dr. E. G. Brown will show the property to any one wishing to purchase. For further particulars address MRS. F. J. WHELAN, Bradford, Pa.
31-tf.

### IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first class hotel in the city. vol 23 no 11 1y

McKean County Miner

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Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors and administrators notices $2.50 each for six insertions.
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Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.
Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
All communications should be addressed to
L. ROGERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., April 30, 1886.

## CALL FOR THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
Philadelphia, April 14, 1886.

The Republican State Convention will be held in the Opera House at Harrisburg, on the last Wednesday of June, the 30th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Congressman-at-Large, and for the transaction of other business.

The attention of Republicans throughout the State is respectfully directed to the following Permanent Rules (amended last year) for the holding of State Conventions, and the conduct of the party:

First. That Delegates to State Convention shall be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated, except in Senatorial districts composed of more than one county, in which conferees for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen in the manner aforesaid.

Second. Hereafter the State Convention of the Republican party shall be held not earlier than the third Wednesday of August, except in the year of the Presidential election, when it shall be held not more than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and except in Gubernatorial years. At least sixty days' notice shall be given of the date of the State Convention.

Third. That we recommend to the county organizations, that in their rules they allow the largest freedom in the general participation in the primaries consistent with the preservation of the party organization.

By order of the Republican State Committee,
THOS. V. COOPER,
Chairman.

## MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican County Committee are requested to meet at the Grand Central Hotel in Smethport on Monday, May 3, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of fixing a day for holding a County Convention for electing delegates to the State Convention and nominating a county ticket to be supported in November next by the republican voters of the county. It is thought by many that the holding of a county Convention in June for nominating a county ticket is too early and that a convention should be held later in the summer for that purpose. This question, which is an important one, will be decided at the meeting of the committee on the 3d of May, therefore a general attendance is requested.

L. ROGERS, Chairman.
J. H. WHITCOMB, } Sec'ys
T. F. RICHMOND, }

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—L. Rogers.
Secretaries—J. H. Whitcomb, T. F. Richmond.
Bradford city—1st ward, 1st dist., W. R. Clark.
do " 2d " W. T. McCarthy.
Bradford city—2d ward, J. A. Ege.
do 3d " J. H. Whitcomb.
do 4th " J. W. Shaw.
do 5th " N. J. Stanton.
Bradford twp—1st dist., Sheldon Jewett.
do 2d " W. H. Pratt.
Annin twp—M. J. Hadley.
Ceres twp—F. H. Raymond.
Corydon twp—Philip Toms.
Duke Centre boro—1st dist., W. R. Graves.
do 2d " S. M. Jones
Eldred boro—F. S. Armstrong.
Eldred twp—C. M. Slack.
Foster twp—1st dist., A. A. Foster.
do 2d " R. G. Wilson.
Hamlin twp—Ira Wardle
Hamilton twp—W. I. Bartholomew.
Keating twp—1st dist., J. H. Bentley
do 2d " W. A. Huff.
Kendall boro—1st dist., J. C. Brenneman.
do 2d " A. J. Martin.
Lafayette twp—Mark Hardie.
Liberty twp—A. L. Holden.
Norwich twp—Jonathan Colegrove.
Otto twp—1st dist., F. W. Sprague.
do 2d " N. S. Moore.
Port Allegany—C. A. Larrabee
Sergeant twp—Robert Dick.
Smethport—John N. Apple.
Wetmore twp—George Griffiths.

H. C. BLOSS, Esq., of the Titusville *Herald*, is a candidate for the legislature. If he is not nominated by acclamation, injustice will be done a mighty good man.

THE Chicago *Herald* says that Mrs. Grant, impatient of the delay of subscriptions to the General's monument, has offered to subscribe $100,000 to the fund, which has otherwise reached $160,000.

WHY there should be any dispute on the number of hours that should constitute a day's work? The sensible plan would be to pay by the hour, not by the day, and let every one labor as many, or as few, as he may wish. *N. Y. Sun.*

THE Wellsboro *Advocate* in speaking of the coming Republican State Convention says, "the ticket of 1886 will be nearly the same as that presented and defeated, in 1882." If "nearly" means one and certainly not more than two out of four, then the *Advocate* is a good guesser.

EDITOR ACHESON of the Washington *Observer* is being boomed for congress in the 24th district. It would be something of a novelty for that district to be once more represented by a live man. A great many people will hope that the congressional lightning will strike in Acheson's direction.

ALL hope of recovering the bodies of the 26 miners entombed at Nanticoke, has been finally given up. A second bore hole was driven from the tunnel to the main gangway, and it was discovered a few days ago that the latter was filled with quicksand and water. This at once put a stop to all further operations.

GEO. WHITE, a former owner of the Mercer Orphan School, has commenced a suit in equity against the syndicate controlling the school, claiming that by virtue of an unfilled contract, made at the time of the transfer of the institution in 1874, he is entitled to one-fifth interest of the profits accruing. These, he alleges, will exceed $100,000. W. W. Moore has been appointed master in the case.

WE have yet to meet a republican in the county who is in favor of holding the county convention this year as early as in the month of June. The sentiment seems to be almost unanimously in favor of a late convention, not earlier than September. The county committee which meets in this place on Monday next, will decide whether to call one or two conventions.

IT is a little surprising to find Mr. Cleveland falling back upon the Hamiltonian doctrine of implied powers. Aside from the question as to whether congress has any business to meddle in this matter at all, the weakness of all arbitration laws must be that they do not arbitrate. There is already provided, in the courts of law and equity, quite elaborate machinery for the adjustment of disputes. Questions that cannot be referred to the courts must be settled by mutual agreement. If the parties agree to submit their differences to arbitrators, then there can be arbitration, with or without legal authority. If they do not so agree, no laws can make them. This has been sufficiently demonstrated in the experience of our own state."—Philadelphia *Times*.

## CHANGE THE BASIS.

No more important question will come before the state convention than that of deciding whether future representation in the conventions of the party shall be based upon the party vote or the number of representatives a county happens to have, whether wrongfully or not, in the legislature. Upon this subject we heartily endorse the following, which we find in the last Tioga *Agitator*:

The most important action of the committee was the appointment of a sub-committee to revise the rules of the party and report to the State Convention, which shall have power to accept or reject any proposed change in the present rules. This committee was appointed by Chairman Cooper, and it consists of D. H. Hastings of Centre county, Adam Albright of Philadelphia, Cyrus T. Fox of Berks, E. F. Acheson of Washington, and Emanuel Wertheimer of Allegheny. Mr. Hastings, who moved the appointment of the committee, explained that his object was to have a change made in the rules relating to party representation. At present the State Convention comprises as many delegates as there are members of the legislature, each senatorial and representative district being entitled to the same representation that it has in the legislature. Mr. Hastings proposes to abrogate this antiquated and unfair system and base the representation on the republican votes of the several districts.

It is hardly necessary to say that the *Agitator* heartily agrees with Mr. Hastings. We have frequently pointed out the inconveniences, inequalities and unfairness of the present manner of making up the state convention, and it is discreditable to the party that the rules were not changed in this regard years ago. It is safe to say that no party in any northern state maintains so absurd and inequitable a system of representation as our present one, a system which confers upon a minority of the party the power to control the action of its convention. It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Hastings says, that discontent exists among republicans in many counties concerning this matter. That discontent has been indicated from year to year by the repeated efforts made to amend the rules, and it will increase in strength and depth until the republicans of all counties are put on an equal footing in this regard. To show that the discontent with the present rules is based upon substantial inequalities it is only necessary to group together a few of the counties, so that the reader may see at a glance the glaring disproportion between their republican vote and the representation in the republican convention. In the following table we give the vote for Blaine in several of the counties and the number of representative delegates to which each is entitled:

| Counties | Rep. voters | Delegates |
|---|---|---|
| McKean | 3,329 | 1 |
| Venango | 3,961 | 3 |
| Bedford | 3,985 | 2 |
| Tioga | 6,714 | 2 |
| Clarion | 2,679 | 2 |
| Delaware | 7,542 | 2 |
| Franklin | 5,570 | 3 |
| Westmoreland | 8,329 | 3 |
| Washington | 6,699 | 3 |
| Bradford | 8,405 | 3 |
| York | 8,144 | 5 |
| Clearfield | 3,271 | 1 |
| Carbon | 3,250 | 2 |
| Crawford | 7,223 | 4 |
| Lancaster | 19,855 | 6 |
| Chester | 10,885 | 4 |
| Berks | 9,587 | 6 |
| Warren | 3,048 | 1 |
| Perry | 3,105 | 1 |
| Columbia | 2,413 | 2 |
| Centre | 4,057 | 2 |
| Blair | 6,326 | 2 |
| Lycoming | 5,335 | 3 |
| Dauphin | 9,394 | 3 |
| Lebanon | 5,267 | 3 |
| Fayette | 5,955 | 2 |
| Wayne | 2,829 | 2 |

If the reader will only glance at the comparative vote and representation of Fayette and Wayne, Clarion and Delaware, Perry and Columbia, Lycoming and Blair, Bradford and York, Chester and Berks, Tioga and Bedford, McKean and Venango, he will see at once the gross injustice of the present rule. We trust that Mr. Hastings and his committee may be moved to make a thorough analysis of the whole question, so that the convention may feel impelled at last to reform the rules in accordance with republican principles.

## REPLY OF DR. HIGBEE.

The sweeping charges made against Dr. Higbee by Gov. Pattison, in his report of the Orphan School investigation, brought out a retaliatory letter from the doctor which is favorably commented on by all the leading papers of the state of both parties. The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, of which Chairman Hensel is editor, and one of the ablest democratic papers of the entire country has this to say of the letter

"The superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School writes to the governor what must be conceded to be a good letter. He starts out with the declaration of the pertinent fact that the governor has not heretofore, during their official connection, intimated to him any difference of opinion upon the policy of conducting the schools, which difference the governor now makes the occasion of asking his resignation.

"He says that the governor has made his investigation of the condition of the schools, without inviting his participation in the inquiry; and has made his charges against him and has condemned him, out of hand, without allowing him an opportunity to know and meet the accusations before they were given their fruit.

"He suggests that as the governor admits that he has no power to remove him, it follows that he had no right to demand his resignation which would thus be a compulsory resignation equivalent to dismissal. He considers that the law has been vindicated in its failure to give this power over his office to the governor, by the arbitrary manner in which Governor Pattison has shown that he would use it.

"So far as this reply of the superintendent accuses the governor of condemning him without giving him the opportunity of meeting the accusations against him, it is undoubtedly just. It was all right for the governor to make his inquiry independently of the superintendent, whose action it challenged, but when he had found what he considered to be derelictions of duty upon the part of that official, it was his duty to advise him thereof and invite his answer to the charges and the evidence before condemning him. It is also true that when the governor had not the power to dismiss the superintendent, it would have been in better order to report the result of his inquiry into his conduct to the legislature, than to demand of him that he should resign."

D. N. ROOK who was chosen by the democrats as controller of Williamsport at the February election has been arrested for embezzlement of funds belonging to an organization of the Knights of Labor. In a circular addressed to him, they called upon Rook to resign his office and retire from the position to which they loyally aided in electing him. He denies his guilt and has given bail for his appearance at court. It is said that this is not the first time he has misappropriated trust funds. On a former occasion his sons stepped to the front and settled the matter by paying the deficiency.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITOL.

[From our own correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, April 26, 1886.—In some countries an offender against law is deemed guilty simply by bringing an accusation against him. He is considered *guilty* unless the accused can prove that he is innocent. In this land of ours an offender is deemed *innocent* until an accusation against him or her is proven to be true by due process of law. And what a blessed thing it is that this is true. Public sentiment had been so effectually moulded to receive the expose in the matter of soldier's orphan's schools scandal that all who read the accounts of the *Record* were prepared to receive them, and the entire management of these institutions was condemned, and the schools themselves were classed as pest-houses and vile dens of iniquity, with the pupils running around almost naked and with pinched and drawn faces, the result of starvation.

Such was the interpretation of the governor's report, and people believed it, but Dr. Higbee's reply to the report has somewhat changed the drift of public opinion, and the reception of his letter, which is a clear, manly, frank and able paper, has given rise to the question, "Can there be a hidden purpose to be served by the manner of the executive inquisitorial proceedings?"

Your correspondent has been loath to express an opinion heretofore, but it does seem, after a talk with Dr. Higbee, in Lancaster a few days ago, that there is a hidden cause for the unmerited castigation this good, old gentleman has received at the hands of the governor. Understand me, I do not for a moment impeach the governor's motives, for I give to him, personally, the merit of sincerity, but I must stop there. The impression, since Dr. Higbee's answer has appeared in print, is that the governor has been used by persons who, like the innocent heathen Chinese, are noted for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." I have no defense for the lax discipline at the schools and trust that the fullest legal investigation will be instituted and the guilty punished with the extreme penalty of law, but, in the change of public sentiment, Dr. Higbee is regarded as persecuted instead of prosecuted.

It is just as fair to accuse the governor of official laxity in the performance of duty in this respect as Dr. Higbee, because it must be recalled that in his inaugural address almost four years ago "reform," "reform" was the watchword and it was gravely announced from the portico of the State capitol, "I will see that every statute and every article of the State constitution is rigidly enforced." How has it been kept? Does it not seem that the joint responsibility of superintendent of soldier's orphan's schools and the executive has been shirked and placed on the shoulders of but one of them, and that one Dr. Higbee?

State Senator Hood, of Indiana county passed through Harrisburg last week and reported that the sentiment in his section of the State was unanimous for Gen. Beaver for governor. Col. Montooth, of Pittsburg, has, he said, considerable of a following for lieutenant-governor, but an undercurrent of opinion favored the old ticket of four years ago.

He ridiculed the report that the independents of four years ago or the grangers would be unfriendly to Gen. Beaver. Vic. Piolette would be proud if he possessed the power to deliver the granger vote, solid, against Beaver, but poor Piolette, with his shad-bellied, brass-buttoned blue coat is regarded as a fossil and reminder of ages long since gone by, and his once potent authority is a thing of the past. I had a long talk a few days ago with a late secretary and present member of the Liquor League and learned from him that there was to be no organized opposition to Beaver if he should be nominated.

Indications point to a harmonious convention in June next, notwithstanding Tom Bayne's *Penny Press* of Pittsburgh, which has attempted to throw a fire brand into camp. But you know Tom Bayne is impetuous and impolitic in much of his political work. He sees only perfection in what Tom Bayne does. He is a sort of "Bombastes Furioso." His attack on Chairman Cooper of the State Central Committee is looked upon here, by republicans, as a move towards political "boss ship" by Bayne, and like the "boomerang" of the Fiji Islands, his missils may rebound and hit the one who throws them. Red-headed and hopeful Tom Cooper always gets there and possesses the entire confidence of party leaders, but Mr. Bayne takes no stock in "party leaders." He does not believe in bosses, yet he, I have been told by a Pittsburgh gentleman, is THE *boss* in his own congressional district. It is the old story repeated, "he can't see the splinter in his own optic, while he detects a cord of wood in the eyes of others."

The republican outlook is encouraging, and hurrah for Beaver.

Things remain in a chaotic condition in the democratic ranks. Everything is, or seems to be, at odds and ends. The leaders are looking around for someone who may lead them out of the wilderness, but there are so many pitfalls to be avoided that it does appear that no one man possesses all the requisites of a trustworthy pilot.

That Gibralter of democracy, York county, through its county committee, has declared for Lieutenant-Governor Black for governor, and the delegates, headed by Levi Maish, are to be instructed for Black.

J. Simpson Africa smiles when he is asked what his prospects are, and says he would be pleased if the nomination was tendered to him. The hide-bound bourbons don't like him.

Then comes Wallace, who reiterates that his love of private life is too strong; ex-Senator Cox, who won't take it if tendered; T. V. Powderly, who is a bigger man to-day (among the people who appreciate his work) than any governor, and so on down the list, *ad infinitum*. The one man to combine all the requisites necessary to please the warring factions of our political opponents seems not yet to have been born. It is not strange, either, when you find prominent leaders of this party at swords' points on vital questions of national importance. In State affairs it is patronage, and Randall gets there all the time.

But we will see later. We hope for an opponent worthy our steel.

ALCROFT.

### The President's Marriage.

It is rumored that the report of the president's coming marriage is founded upon fact. The bride-elect is Miss Folsom, the pretty ward of his excellency, whose downy [illegible] and youthful sweetness attracted so much attention when she visited the White House shortly after the inauguration and before she was out of school—sweet little maid from school! She visited the White House early in October with her mother, Mrs. Folsom, of Buffalo, before Miss Cleveland had returned to the capital and while Mrs. Hoyt, another sister of the president, was looking after his comforts. The president and Miss Folsom drove out frequently in the glorious autumn afternoons and the mother and daughter stayed over a fortnight. Miss Folsom is a tall, handsome girl, with dark eyes, black hair and brilliant coloring. The president received a cable message when they arrived on the other side of the Atlantic and now he receives a letter from her each week. It is further known that she writes beautifully and sends a highly interesting letter. She is now in Italy, where all of her trousseau is being elaborately embroidered. It will take until January to complete the bridal arrangements, but the president declares he would have been married this year but for the numerous deaths in the cabinet and high official circles.—Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

SUBSCRIBE for the MINER.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24.—With the national academy of sciences in session here; the gallant New York Seventh regiment in possession of the city for two days; the Pan Electric investigation enlivened by the testimony of Attorney General Garland; the strike investigation made interesting by such witnesses as Jay Gould and Grand Master Workman Powderly, and the usually slow and cautious United States passing private pension bills at the rate of one a minute for a whole day's session, without one senator in ten having any idea of the merit or lack of merit of any of them, it would seem that the people of Washington had had a good deal to see and listen to and wonder at this week.

Mr. Powderly, who attracted much curious observation, made a presentation of the labor side of the case and gave a history of the organization of the Knights of Labor. He also paid the gallant and graceful tribute to the gentler sex of which it is proverbially alleged that it never keeps a secret. Women are playing an unimportant part in the work of the Knights of Labor and the Master Workman says that the management of their assemblies is so admirable as to be a pattern the men would do well to imitate. Of course they have secrets to keep, for the organization is of that character, but it seems that their secrets are well kept. They have interests at stake in the pending controversy quite as great as those of their husbands, sons, and fathers; and having, as a rule, more discretion and patience, no doubt make better use of their influence.

The railway magnate said on the witness stand that he thought the acts of the Knights were very different from the representation and pledges to him, and that the private instructions of Mr. Powderly were different from his general circulars. Mr. Gould maintained that he acted in good faith, but he thought it was bad faith on the part of Messrs. Powderly and McDowell to make public his note of instructions to Mr. Hoxie to arbitrate the troubles. He had not consented to its publicity at that time.

Considerable time was occupied by the witness in reading the proclamations by local assemblies, Knights of Labor, upon the assumption of victory in the termination of the strike. He read a portion of the proclamations in a dramatic way, his weak voice at times rising to a high pitch. One of the proclamations denounced the witness as a "master fiend," "a robber of the rich and poor," "a buyer of votes to rob us of our little homes," "a blighter of lives," etc.

As the rough passages were read Mr. Gould trembled with feeling and at times the jamming, surging crowd in the committee room smiled audibly and even tittered. Mr. Gould evinced a thorough knowledge of the strike and causes of it, and showed that he had made preparations for testifying intelligently and fully.

The gallant Seventh of New York could have received no warmer ovation when, at the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, it rushed to the defence of the national capital a quarter of a century ago, than was tendered it when it came this time. All Washington rang with enthusiasm as its martial tread resounded along the broad thoroughfares, in commemoration of that other and grimmer march, 25 years before.

Our anniversaries are beginning to multiply, to grow in value and significance, as from the ever receding point of view they afford, we contemplate the episodes they commemorate. Our youth has always been our reproach—a reproach that is being removed from us as rapidly as time will permit. We have not yet acquired the self-complacent superiority of age, but these commemorative occasions remind us that we are rapidly divesting ourselves of youth.

The regiment numbers eight hundred men when on parade, but they seemed to number seven thousand when scattered about the city. They were found everywhere strolling about the parks, at the White House, in the hotel lobbies, at the Capitol, the departments and on the streets, where they attracted considerable attention.

They were reviewed by the president and he must have felt proud that among that large body of New Yorkers, not one had come to Washington to get office.

THE situation in the democratic party at the present time seems to be that Frank Hurd has been voted out; that Joseph Pulitzer has resigned; that Henry Watterson is going to Europe and that a republican woman has been appointed Postmaster of the Louisville *Courier Journal*.—Chicago *News*.

MR. POWDERLY has called a general assembly of the Knights of Labor of the United States and Canada to meet in Cleveland on May 25th. This will be a special meeting of the general assembly to consider the general labor troubles throughout the country and the proposed legislation with reference to some system of arbitration in disputes between employers and employees.

### Can the Governor Remove Higbee?

Ed Jugle Briggs, who was counsel for Recorder Lane when that gentleman refused to be removed from office by Governor Pattison, is quoted as saying that the Governor has the right to remove Superintendent Higbee, such right being affirmed by the decision of the supreme court against Mr. Lane. But very little examination is required in order to see that the Lane and Higbee cases are not parallel.

The Governor is authorized by the Constitution to appoint several officers "at pleasure" and a Superintendent of Public Instruction "for four years." He cannot appoint the latter official oftner unless a vacancy occurs. It is true that the Recorder act under which Mr. Lane's appointment and removal took place provided that the official in question should hold office for a term of ten years and until his successor should be appointed, but the Supreme Court decided that the constitution by authorizing certain appointments "during pleasure" and excepting one appointment by making it for four years, sanctioned the principal of removal at pleasure, as applying wheresoever there was no explicit statement to the contrary and as necessary to ideal executive responsibility.

The public welfare seemed to demand both the rule and the exception thus expressly made to it. The power of appointment and removal is necessary to the proper management of a supreme political office, controlling other political offices; but here a non-political office, which it is desirable to keep out of politics at all times, is created. It must be filled somehow, so the power of filling it was vested in the general executive head of the State. This disposition of the power of appointment, however, did not and apparently was not intended to destroy the non-political character specially conferred upon the office itself by the Constitution.—*Philadelphia Times.*

### The President's Hand in Politics.

The president in trying his hand at politics is making a bad job of it for himself and the democratic party. By sending for members of congress to whip them into the traces for the Morrison tariff bill he shows that he does not understand what is popular sentiment. He makes himself an auxiliary to a proceeding, which it is of no practical value, arrays him on the side of the free traders and advertises to the already strong and growing protection sentiment that he and the party are hereafter to be found on the free trade side of the tariff question.

To this republicans cannot, of course object, for they invite the squarest kind of issue on the tariff question.

Mr. Randall is a better politician and a wiser statesman. With him the president, to gratify Carlisle and his associates, has broken faith. Not only that, but in a manner that has called forth from Randall a sharp rebuke.

"The president," says he, "cannot electioneer congressmen as to their duty regarding legislation. It is unseemly, and will be to him as fatal as it has been to whoever has tried it."

Could the republicans have had their own way they could not have devised a course for the president more helpful to them than the one he has chosen. Democrats have been appealing to him to throw more politics into his actions. He has responded, but in a way which, whatever some democrats may think of it, is entirely satisfactory to the republicans.—Pittsburg *Times*.

### Age of Presidents when Inaugurated.

The various Presidents were inaugurated at the following ages:

| | Years. | Months. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 57 | 2 | 10 |
| Adams | 61 | 4 | 15 |
| Jefferson | 57 | 11 | 2 |
| Madison | 57 | 11 | 18 |
| Monroe | 58 | 10 | 0 |
| Adams (J. Q.) | 57 | 8 | 23 |
| Jackson | 61 | 11 | 19 |
| Van Buren | 54 | 5 | 29 |
| Harrison | 68 | — | 25 |
| Tyler | 51 | — | 7 |
| Polk | 49 | 4 | 2 |
| Taylor | 64 | 3 | 11 |
| Fillmore | 50 | 6 | 3 |
| Pierce | 48 | 3 | 11 |
| Buchanan | 65 | 8 | 11 |
| Lincoln | 52 | 1 | 22 |
| Johnson | 56 | 3 | 15 |
| Grant | 46 | 10 | 7 |
| Hayes | 54 | 5 | — |
| Garfield | 49 | 2 | 15 |
| Arthur | 51 | 6 | 5 |
| Cleveland | 47 | 11 | 16 |

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND DECREE made by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, I, R. A. Dempsey, assignee of J. A. Ege, for the benefit of creditors, will sell in front of the Oil Exchange, in the city of Bradford, on

Thursday, May 20th, 1886,

at 3 o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder, all the following described real estate to wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in the city of Bradford, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a post in the southwest corner of lot No. 132, and on the east line of Congress street; thence southerly along the east line of said Congress street forty-six and fifty-six-one hundredths (46 56-100) feet to a post; thence south 87°, east eleven (11) rods and seven (7) links to a post; thence north 3 degrees east forty-six and fifty-six-one-hundredths (46 56-100) feet to a post; thence north 87 degrees, west eleven (11) rods and seven (7) links to the place of beginning, and being same premises conveyed to said J. A. Ege by A. H. Borrhart and wife by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1882, and recorded in the recorders office of McKean county, Pa., in deed book vol. 15, page 86, &c. Having thereon two two story frame houses, out-houses, and one frame barn.

ALSO.

All that certain other messuage, piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Otto township, McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of a lot sold by A. Cornish to John Stinson; thence north 45 degrees, east thirty-eight and twenty twenty-fifths (38 20-25) rods along the south line of the said Cornish farm to a stake and stones; thence north 41 degrees, west eight and seven twenty-fifths (8 7-25) rods to a stake and stones; thence south 45 degrees, west thirty-eight and twenty twenty-fifths (38 20-25) rods to a stake and stones; thence south 41 degrees, west eight and seven twenty-fifths (8 7-25) rods to the place of beginning. Containing two acres of land, be the same more or less. Being a part of the A. Cornish farm, and being the same premises conveyed to J. A. Ege by A. I. Wilcox, sheriff of said county by deed, dated Sept. 27, 1882. Having thereon two oil wells, one boiler, two engines, one tank, two carpenter rigs, 2 strings of rods, 2 strings casing, 2 strings tubing, gas and steam connections.

Terms of sale.—The above property will be sold free and discharged of all liens and encumbrances and on the following terms: One third (⅓) of purchase money to be paid in cash, and balance in two equal payments at three and six months from date of sale, with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage by the purchaser on the premises.

R. A. DEMPSEY,
Assignee of J. A. Ege.
G. L. ROBERTS, Att'y for Assignee.

### Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND DECREE made by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, I, R. A. Dempsey, assignee of Huff & Ege, for the benefit of creditors, will sell in front of the Oil Exchange, Bradford, on

Thursday, May 20, 1886,

at 3 o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder all the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Hamilton township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: All the eastern one-half part of a certain lot or parcel of land known as a part of Warrant No. 3073, and being the third one hundred acres from the west line of said warrant, and running across said warrant, north and south, as marked thereon by A. I. Wilcox on a draft or map thereof in the year, 1878, containing a hundred acres strict measure, the part herein intended, being fifty acres off the eastern part of said one hundred acres and being same premises conveyed to said Huff & Ege by Johnathan Salisbury and wife by deed, dated July 19, 1880, and recorded in the recorder's office of McKean Co., in deed book, Vol. No. 6, page 81, etc., and being all unimproved.

ALSO

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Lafayette, in said county of McKean, and state of Pennsylvania, and described as follows to-wit: Being lot number eight (8) of block number nineteen [19] of the seat of the village of Alton, Webster survey of Whitney lands, and beginning at the northeast corner of number seven [7]; thence south one hundred and fifty [150] feet to the north line of lot number two [2]; thence east fifty [50] feet to the southwest corner of lot number one [1]; thence north one hundred and fifty [150] feet to the northwest corner of lot number one; thence west by the line of the State Road fifty [50] feet to the place of beginning. Being same premises conveyed to said Huff & Ege by Stephen Bowen and wife by deed dated Nov. 24, 1879, and unimproved.

Terms of Sale:—The above property will be sold free and discharged from liens and encumbrances, and on the following terms: One-third (⅓) of the purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in two equal payments at three and six months from date of sale, with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage by the purchaser on the premises.

R. A. DEMPSEY,
Assignee of Huff & Ege.
G. L. ROBERTS, Att'y for Assignee.

### Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER AND DECREE made by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, I, R. A. Dempsey, assignee of H. B. Huff for the benefit of creditors, will sell front of the Oil Exchange in the city of Bradford, on

Thursday, May 20, 1886.

at 3 o'clock p. m., to the highest and best bidder all the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate in Bradford city, McKean county, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Congress and Kane streets; thence westerly along the line of Kane street ninety (90) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said Congress street, forty (40) feet; thence easterly ninety (90) feet to said Congress street; thence along the west line of said Congress street forty (40) feet to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to H. B. Huff by Chas. M. Newell and wife by deed dated May 23, 1882, and recorded in the recorder's office of McKean county, Pa., in deed book, Vol. No. 17, page 519, &c., and having thereon a one story frame cottage and out houses.

Terms of Sale:—The above property will be sold free from liens and encumbrances and on the following terms: One third of purchase money to be paid in cash and the balance in two equal payments at three and six months from date of sale with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage by the purchaser on the premises.

R. A. DEMPSEY,
Assignee of H. B. Huff.
G. L. ROBERTS, Att'y for Assignee.

### Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 83, October Term, 1885.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Linna A. Slike, by her next friend did, on the first day of June, 1885, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, David Slike.

We therefore command you, the said David Slike, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the Fourth Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of said Linna A. Slike and show cause, if any you have, why the said Linna A. Slike, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Attest: A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
E. Crossman, Att'y.

### Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 465, Oct. Term, 1885.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Emma F. Connor, by her next friend, Wilbur F. DeGolier, did, on the 1st day of Sept., 1883, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Samuel F. Connor.

We therefore command you, the said Sam'l F. Connor, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the 4th Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of said Emma F. Connor, and to show cause if any you have, why the said Emma F. Connor, your wife should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff
E. Crossman Attorney for Libellant

### Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 363, Dec. Term, 1883.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania, to the sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Alexander McCarroll, did, on the 1st day of Dec., 1883, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Margarett I. McCarroll.

We therefore command you, the said Margarett I. McCarroll, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the 4th Monday of May next, to answer the petition, or libel of said Alexander McCarroll and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Alexander McCarroll your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

Attest: A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
H. McSweeney, Att'y.

### Assignee's Notice.

In the matter of the assignment of Thomas Kervin for the benefit of creditors. } In Court of Common Pleas of McKean Co., P. No. 72, Feb. Term '84.

TO ALL PARTIES CONCERNED.

Take notice that S. M. Reid, assignee of Thomas Kervin has filed his second and partial account as such assignee and that the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas for allowance, at a session of said Court to be held at Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the same will then be allowed and confirmed unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed.

J. M. McELROY, Prothonotary.
N. B. Smiley, attorney for assignee.
Smethport, April 27, 1886. 3t.

### Notice.

The following accounts of Executors and Administrators having been settled in the office of the Register, the same will be presented for confirmation at the Orphans Court to be held at Smethport, in and for the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, on the fourth Monday of May, A. D., 1886.

Account of Amelia Digel, Administratrix of the Estate of John Digel, deceased.

First and partial account of A. D. Burbank Administrator of the Estate of Ephraim Baker deceased.

First and final account of Alfred D. Gallup, Executor of the Estate of Wheeler Gallup, deceased.

Partial account of Frank H. Hicks, Executor of the Estate of P. Scanlon, deceased.

J. M. McELROY, Register.
H. M. CHOATE, Deputy.
Smethport, Pa., April 9 1886.

### Notice.

AN application will be made May 24, 1886, to Hon. A. G. Olmsted, President Judge of the Courts of McKean County, for the incorporation of "The Bradford Exempt Firemen's Association." The character and object of said proposed corporation—the purposes to be promoted—are social and charitable.

MULLIN & McCLURE,
Att'ys for Incorporators.
April 19, 1886.–3w.

### Orphan's Court Sale.

ESTATE OF PARDON WRIGHT, DECEASED.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of McKean county, there will be exposed to public sale at the premises described below, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of MAY, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described piece of land.

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in the township of Keating, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit; Beginning at a post in the centre of the highway, distant sixty-eight and five-tenths (68 5-10) rods on a course south 73½° west from the southeast corner of a lot of land deeded by Cephas Scott to Pardon and Henry Wright by deed dated March 5, 1873, and recorded in the Recorder's office of McKean county in Deed Book "T," page 486; said post being also the southwest corner of lands now owned and occupied by Henry Wright; thence along the centre of said highway, south seventy-three and one-half (73½°) degrees, west fifty-five (55) rods, more or less, to a post; thence still along the centre of said highway, north eighty-two and one-half (82½°) degrees, west twenty-five (25) rods, more or less to a post, the southwest corner of the tract deeded as aforesaid by Cephas Scott to Pardon and Henry Wright; thence north one hundred and twenty-four rods more or less to a post, the northwest corner of said lot; thence east on north line of said lot forty-six and one-tenth rods, more or less, to a post, the northwest corner of a lot now owned and occupied by Henry Wright; thence south fifteen and one-half (15½°) degrees, east on said Henry Wright's west line one hundred and twelve and six-tenths (112 6-10) rods, more or less to the place of beginning. Containing about forty-seven and one hundred-one hundred and sixtieths (47 100-160) acres, be the same more or less, and being all that portion of said tract of land deeded by Cephas Scott to Pardon and Henry Wright, as aforesaid, lying west of a division line established about April 21, 1876, by said Pardon and Henry Wright, and being the purpart of said tract allotted to Pardon Wright in a parol agreement of partition entered into between Pardon and Henry Wright on or about April 23, 1876. Excepting and reserving from the tract above described all that portion thereof set apart to Clarissa Wright, widow of Pardon Wright, deceased, by proceedings duly had in the Orphans Court of said county, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a post in the centre of the highway, the southeast corner of the tract of land above described; thence along the centre of said highway, south seventy-three and one-half (73½°) degrees, west twelve (12) rods to a post; thence north fifteen and one half (15½°) degrees west to the centre of Marvin Creek; thence down the centre of said creek, following its several courses and distances to the east line of said above described lot; thence south fifteen and one-half (15½°) degrees east on said east line to place of beginning. Containing about 28 square rods, be the same more or less, which portion so reserved is not to be included in said sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation.

CLARISSA WRIGHT, Administratrix.
J. W. BOUTON, Att'y.
Smethport, April 21, 1886.–3w

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all the defendant's interest in following described pieces of real estate:

1. All that parcel of land situate in Otto township McKean county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Starkweather lot in warrant line as run by L. Gorton; thence south along Starkweather's west line 28 12-100 rods to stake and stones; thence west 14 32-100 rods to stake and stones, Connell's east line; thence north along Connell's east line 30 52-100 rods to stake and stones in Prentice's lot; thence east along Prentice's south line 19 4-10 rods to stake and stones in Prentice's east line; thence south 12 rods to stake and stones in Starkweather's north line; thence west along Starkweather's north line 5 rods to place of beginning. Containing three and 9-10 (3 9-10) acres, be the same more or less. Improvements—three (3) oil wells complete, one boiler, three engines and machinery, tanks, fixtures and connections.

ALSO

2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Third Ward of the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., known as lot No. 26, as described in Opperman's Assessment Map of the city of Bradford; bounded on the south by Washington street, (159 feet front); on the north by the lands of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. (170 feet front) and on the east by the land of J. P. Abbott (103 feet). Improvements: Two 2-story frame dwelling houses; one one and one-half story frame dwelling house; one 2-story frame building used as grocery store and dwelling; one one and one-half story frame building used as shoe shop and dwelling.

ALSO

3. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Third Ward of the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., known as part of lot No. 8, as described in Opperman's Assessment Map of the city of Bradford. Bounded on the north by Washington street (35 feet front); on the west by lands of Chas. A. Bailey (80 feet deep); on the east by lands of Hazelton Brothers (91 feet), and on the south by the lands of Vansecy. Improvements: One, 2-story frame dwelling house and out-buildings.

ALSO

4. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Third Ward of the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., known as part of lot No. 12, as described in Opperman's Assessment Map of the city of Bradford, situate on the north side of Brookline street. Bounded on the north by Washington street (153 75-100 feet); on the east by land of Allen Stone (320 feet deep); on the west by lands of Mrs. Jenney McVeigh and Bennett street; and on the rear by Brookline street (198 75-100 feet) Improvements: Two 1-story, and one one and one-half story frame dwelling houses, with out-buildings.

ALSO

5. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Third Ward of the city of Bradford, McKean county, Pa., known as part of lot No. 12 as described in Opperman's Assessment Map of the city of Bradford; bounded north by Brookline street (670 feet front); in the rear by the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. (850 feet); and on the west by Bennett street (350 feet). Improvements: Four 2-story, three one and one-half story and six 1-story frame dwelling houses, with out-buildings

ALSO

6. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Third Ward of the city of Bradford McKean county, Pa., known as lot No. 117, as described in Opperman's Assessment Map of the city of Bradford. Bounded on the east by Centre street (324 5-10 feet front); on the south by land of Whitney & Wheeler (300 feet); on the north by the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. (350 feet); and on the west by lands of Whitney & Wheeler (140 feet). Improvements: Three two story, two one and one-half story, and six one story frame dwelling houses, with two stables and outbuildings.

ALSO

7. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Bradford township (now Foster) McKean county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post in the north line of farm of A. W. Boyd and 117 8-10 rods west of the northeast corner of the same; thence south and parallel with the east line thereof 60 6-10 rods to a post in the south line of said farm, and 117 8-10 rods west of the southeast corner thereof; thence north along the south line 13 4-10 rods to a post, the southeast corner of land deeded to A. F. DeGolier; thence north along DeGolier's line 60 8-10 rods to a post in the north line of said farm and the northeast corner of said DeGolier's land; thence east 13 4-10 rods to the place of beginning. Containing five (5) acres. And being a part of lot No. 203 in warrant No. 3342. Improvements: Three (3) oil wells, one boiler, three engines, machinery, tanks, fixtures and connections.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Albert DeGolier at the suit of H. L. Bissett.

Smiley & Hastings, Att'ys for Pl'ff.
A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Pa., April 20, 1886.

### Valuable Timber Lands for Sale.

200 ACRES in Warrant 3,731, Corydon Township, 180 acres in Warrant 5,556 Hamilton Township, 350 acres in Warrant 5,572, Hamilton Township. All in McKean county, Pa. Apply to J. W. BOUTON, Att'y-at-Law,
March 15, 1886.-tf Smethport, Pa.

The PERCHERON-NORMAN

The Future Draft Horse of America, has size; a kind disposition that is unexcelled; a fineness of bone given him by the Arabian, making any unsoundness of the bones almost unknown to his race; he breeds his points of excellence strong, making his colt a prize.

"FRA DIAVOLA,"

One of the finest horses that France has ever furnished us will be at SMETHPORT,

Thursday Eve., Friday and Saturday

Every other week, commencing THURSDAY, APRIL 29th, where all judges of draft horse stock are invited to see him.

☞See Posters for particulars.

Will Dickinson.

Ridgway, Pa., April 28, 1886.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

Illustrated by the use of a Buggy made by T. T. Haydock, which is not only the Leading Buggy in this picture, but THE LEADING BUGGY OF AMERICA. Has Haydock's Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel. Ask your dealer for the T. T. HAYDOCK BUGGY, with the Haydock Safety King Bolt and Fifth Wheel. Life is insecure riding over any other.

(This picture will be furnished on a large card, printed in elegant style, to anyone who will agree to frame it.)

ENCLOSE STAMP.

☞Send for Catalogue and Wholesale Price List.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE WE HAVE NONE!

T. T. HAYDOCK,
Cor. Plum and Twelfth Sts., CINCINNATI, O.
NO INVESTMENT SO PROFITABLE.

Dissolution Notice of Co-partnership.

Know all to whom it may concern that the firm of Anderson & Gallup has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims must be remitted to C. A. Anderson, the successor of the firm, who will liquidate all unpaid accounts.

C. A. ANDERSON,
G. D. GALLUP.
Colegrove, Pa., April 1, 1886.

For Sale or Rent.

THE store and dwelling house property in Smethport, Pa., known as the Wendel property, now occupied by H. L. Wilson as a grocery store. For terms inquire of Paul Wendel at Colegrove, Pa., or G. M. Smith, Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, Pa., April 7, 1886-tf

Farm for Sale.

FARM containing one hundred acres, good grass and grain land. Fine sugar orchard; also pear orchard that paid over one hundred dollars for last season's crop; never failing springs and spring brook running through the farm. This is considered one of the most productive farms in the county, with dwelling house, milk and corn-house, barn and large barn, fine sugar bush. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part cash, balance in yearly installments; may run eight or ten years. The farm is situated three miles from the county seat.

A. REILLY,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Feb. 24, 1886-tf.

JAMES McNULTY,
Merchant Tailor!
EAST MAIN STREET,
Smethport, Pa.

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 21 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

Smethport, April 16, 1886-tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

In order to enrich the blood, and thus impart fresh vigor to an enfeebled system, stimulate flagging digestion with the national invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by infusing energy into the operation of the stomach, promotes, nay, insures thorough digestion and assimilation, and consequent nutrition. A gain in appetite, vigor and flesh, is invariably found to follow a course of this deservedly popular tonic, which is moreover, a reliable preventive of malarial fevers. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

IMPORTED
Clydesdale Stallion!
TINTO

Will make the season of 1886 at Palmer's Livery and Sale Stables, Smethport, Pa. He is a Beautiful

DAPPLE BAY,

Weighing

1,400 POUNDS!

of uncommon smoothness of build, Square, Flat Hips, Clean, Cordy Legs, superior Bone and Muscle, good action and has proven himself to be a very

Positive Re-producer!

We invite the attention of Farmers and Horse Men generally to the above named horse and will be pleased to show him at all times.

A. T. PALMER
and } Owners.
JAS. A. McKEAN

Smethport, Pa., March 18, '86—tf

MANHOOD
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of four cents, or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York city. Box 450.
Vol. 22-No. 21-1y

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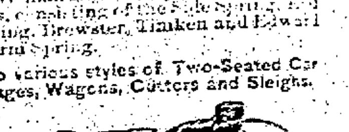
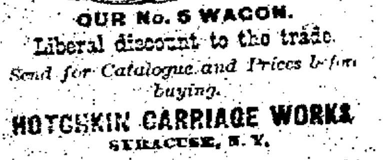
CARRIAGE WORKS.



OUR No. 14 BUGGY.

We manufacture Open and Top Buggies, consisting of the Side Spring, End Spring, Brewster, Timken and Edward Storm Spring.

Also various styles of Two-Seated Carriages, Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs.



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Liberal discount to the trade.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JOHN H. PARKER'S
Rubber Upper, Leather Soled B[illegible]

Warranted Absolutely Waterproof, more healthy, comfortable, genteel, and will not draw or sweat the feet like the ordinary rubber boot. One pair will outwear two pairs of ordinary rubber boots, and can be repaired by any shoemaker. Ask retail dealers for them or send for sample pair of short boots to

JOHN H. PARKER,
103 Bedford Street,
BOSTON, MASS.

AVERY

SEWING MACHINE

*New Improved High [illegible] New Mechanical [illegible] and Rotary [illegible] matic, Direct and [illegible] ting Needle, [illegible] Springs, [illegible] Weight, No Friction, No Wear, No [illegible] "Tantrums," Capac[illegible] ited, Always in Order, Ornamental [illegible] Gives Perfect Satisfaction. Send for Circulars.*

Address

AVERY MACHINE CO.,
812 Broadway, New York.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. [illegible] Portland, Maine.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. [illegible] REAL ESTATE AGENT

McKean County Miner

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., April 30, 1886.

# LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible]

Our Tioga county neighbors have a murder case on their hands. During an altercation a short time since between Ed Smith and John Cook, a giant in stature and a brute by instinct, Smith drew a revolver and shot Cook, who survived the wound but a few days. Smith is now in the Wellsboro jail. We know nothing [illegible] of the case, but we have no doubt the people along the Cowanesque river in that county can get along very well without Cook, as he has been a terror to all law abiding citizens of that section for several years past.

One of the most romantic pieces of road to be found anywhere [illegible] the Potato Creek [illegible] Valley road [illegible] owners of the premises [illegible] the guilty ones.

## PERSONAL MENTION

[illegible]

[illegible] was in town to-day.

[illegible] was in town yesterday.

[illegible]

Mr and Mrs [illegible] Wright [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Pat [illegible] who has been confined [illegible] is slowly recovering.

[illegible] Affairs department at Harrisburg, is spending a few days with his friends in this place.

Mrs [illegible] Shoemaker was called to [illegible] Wednesday by a dispatch stating the accident [illegible] death of her father Mr C R Wood [illegible] citizens of that locality.

[illegible]

## St Luke's Church

Services next Sunday as follows: Morning Prayer [illegible] Litany 10:30 [illegible] Evening service at 7 o'clock. The music on Easter Day will be sung at the 10:30 a m service, this Sunday being the octave of Easter.

## A Fatal Accident

Melvin Childs, son of Monroe Childs of Larrabee, has been employed as brakeman on the passenger train on the [illegible] branch of the B N Y & P railroad for some time past. On Tuesday last Mrs [illegible] of this place got on the train at [illegible] station bound for home. As she took a seat in the car she remarked to Childs that [illegible] giving the name of her dog [illegible] Childs stepped out on the platform and [illegible] the iron railing [illegible] backwards to see if the dog was coming. A moment after the train ran onto the bridge which spans [illegible] creek a half mile or more this side of [illegible] station, and Childs [illegible] bridge. His skull was crushed [illegible] from the train until after the bridge was crossed. He lived about two hours after the accident. He was buried at Larrabee on Wednesday afternoon.

## The Orphan's Home

There certainly must be some misunderstanding [illegible] the treatment of the children in the Home recently established in this borough. John R Chadwick, Esq, and Dr Freeman are members of the visiting committee appointed by the State Board of Charities to visit the charitable institutions of this county. Mr Chadwick recently visited the institution on the south side of Marvin creek, which is in charge of Mr [illegible], and on a day when the latter gentleman was absent from home. He found the children contented and apparently happy. He took them separately and questioned them closely as to whether they had enough to eat and a comfortable place to sleep, etc, [illegible] was a complaint made [illegible] He told two or three [illegible] that he would take them home with him and adopt them [illegible] would go, but he could not induce any of them to leave. He is clearly of the opinion that they are [illegible] provided for, and this opinion is [illegible] by Dr McCoy, who is [illegible] attending physician. Where the reports against the management of the Home originated we do not know, but we are satisfied that they were unjust.

## Easter Day at St Luke's

Large congregations attended all the services at St Luke's church last Sunday. The little church was never more tastefully decorated, and the altar and chancel were brilliant with lights, flowers, and white hangings, emblematic of the joy and glory of the day of days. The rector preached the sermon on "The Power of the Resurrection" from the text, Rev I 18: "I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of hell and of death." The music by the choir, it is the simple fact to say, was not excelled anywhere in choice of selections and in splendid execution. The list of music as published on the choir papers was as follows: 1 Organ Prelude by Prof Chas Brock; 2 Anthem, "Now Upon the First Day of the Week," by Dr. Wm H Monk; 3 Kyrie, Gloria and Credo, by Dr John Smith; 4 Offertory, "The Choirs of New Jerusalem," by John White; 5 Sanctus, Benedictus and Agnus Dei, by Chas. Gounod, taken from the celebrated "Messe Solennelle," the great work of this French master of music. The other compositions were selected from standard English cathedral writers. The whole of the afternoon services was a choral service by the minister and choir sung responsively, with several carols by the children. The choir of St. Luke's has worked hard to advance church music to a high standard, and we know of no other town that has so much musical talent in it, and is so progressive in this respect as Smethport.

## Baptist Church.

Services next Sunday at the usual hours, conducted by the pastor.

## Opening Day.

To-morrow (Saturday) May 1st, the annual spring opening will take place at Mrs Nash's. The announcement of this fact is all that is necessary to the ladies of Smethport and vicinity. Call and see the new goods.

## Easter at St. Elizabeth's Church

Never before did this fine church edifice present a more attractive appearance than it did on Easter morning. The ladies of the congregation had shown good taste in decorating the audience room and particularly the altar for this joyous occasion, and Father Galligan felicitated the large congregation on the very pleasant surroundings. One of the most interesting features in the services at this church was the music by the choir which consisted on this occasion of the following persons: Mrs Jo Reilly and Mrs F D Nash, soprano; Mrs Dennis Quinlisk, alto; Dr W F Burdick, tenor, and Mr Jo Reilly, bass, while Miss Maggie Reilly presided at the organ. It is seldom that one is privileged to listen to more perfect harmony in the rendition of music, and the choir received many deserved compliments on their fine singing. Each part was well sustained, showing perfect drill. The services throughout were of the most beautiful and impressive nature, and Easter Day, 1886, at St Elizabeth's, will be a day long to be remembered by our Catholic friends as a most pleasant and profitable one.

## FIRE AT LIBERTY

[illegible] the Miner.

Forest House, Pa., April 28.—About half past seven on Tuesday evening of last week Mr C S Briggs saw mill was discovered to be on fire. The firemen blew the whistle and men were running in all directions toward the mill. A team with a box car attached started for Keating Summit to obtain more men, and in less than five minutes after it arrived there the men in the box car were huddled together like sheep. Immediately after the alarm was given the entire mill was enwrapped in seething flames, which no human efforts in adequate to save it from the devouring element. The lath mill is located about 75 feet from the main building in a structure by itself, and through the untiring efforts of the men employed by Mr B the building with all its contents was saved without being damaged. Had the fire extended to the lath mill all human efforts would have been in vain in trying to save the lath and lumber. Of the former there was 1,000,000 of the latter between 4 and 5,000,000 feet. There being no wind blowing at the time the fire was confined to the main building. Then being in close proximity to the saw mill a large quantity of hemlock slab wood and the fire soon gained access to it, which was entirely destroyed together with two miles of [illegible] and the mill. When the fire had reached the wood pile all efforts proved inadequate to extinguish the flames.

All the available means to control the fire was a bucket brigade about fifty men strong. The boys worked with unabated zeal until a special train arrived between 10 and 11 o'clock from Olean with a fire engine and the Luther and Citizen hose companies. When they hove in sight the bucket brigade gave way for the fire and [illegible] on the engine [illegible] wood which was consumed. All honor is due to the bucket brigade, for were it not for their untiring efforts the whole thing would have been consumed before the fire laddies could have got there, but they kept it down so the laddies had nothing to contend with only the wood pile. There was no lumber burned or damaged. The mill was valued at $20,000, on which there was an insurance of five or six thousand. Mr Briggs intends to rebuild immediately, and when he does he will have one of the best equipped mills in Northern Pennsylvania.

## Too Much Whiskey.

James Keenan lives near Ormsby, at Newton's mill in Keating township, about two miles east of Alton. On Tuesday night last he claims to have left Smethport about 9 o'clock p m for his home, but in an intoxicated condition. The first that was known of his whereabouts after he left here was about 12 o'clock, when he called at the residence of Henry Hallamann, who lives on the Taylor farm, a mile west of this borough. He knocked at the side door waking Mr Hallamann up, who asked him what he wanted. Keenan replied that he wanted some cider. Hallamann told him that he couldn't have any. Keenan then says that he went out to the road and from that moment he remembers nothing until he recovered consciousness while lying in the jail some time afterwards. The only evidence as to what subsequently transpired is the evidence of Hallamann. He says that when he refused to give Keenan any cider the latter attempted to force his way into the house, and made all manner of threats as to what he would do if his request was not granted. He says that he left the door where Keenan was, went through the front part of the house and out the front door, and around on the stoop to the east side of the house. Just as he was turning the corner he met Keenan, and then they clinched. He says that Keenan had a knife in his hand and threatened to cut his heart out. Just then it occurred to him that his tools were lying on the stoop near by, and he shoved Keenan off the stoop and ran for something to defend himself with. The first article he got hold of was a monkey wrench. Keenan followed him and as he approached made a pass at him with his open knife. Hallamann warded off the blow and struck him on the forehead with the wrench, felling him to the ground. Thinking perhaps that his blow might prove fatal, Hallamann ran to the house of his neighbor, Mr Stephen Irons, and asked assistance to remove Keenan to some place where he could be cared for. After he had gone Mrs. Hallamann says that she went out and spoke to Keenan, and told him to get up and leave. That he did get up and crawled over the fence into the road, where he was found when Hallamann returned with Irons, is pretty conclusively shown by the blood which can be traced from where he was knocked down to the fence and on the fence and to the spot where he was lying. A team was procured and Keenan was brought to town and left at the jail that night. The next day he was taken to the Bergstresser House where he is now lying in a critical condition, under the charge of Dr Freeman, who was called at the request of his family. The skull was crushed by Hallamann's blow, but the broken pieces have been removed and there is some hopes of his ultimate recovery. Hallamann was arrested on Wednesday morning and was held by Justice Ford under $500 bail for appearance at the next term of court.

The druggist who hesitates now is lost for the winter. He should sling together some sweet oil and liquorice and bring out his cough syrup at once. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does not pay him enough profit.

## SIX MEN BURIED

### Victims of the Dreadful Accident at Mt Alton Saturday

A remarkable funeral procession passed up Main street at 10:30 a m yesterday. Two hearses led the way and a number of wagons followed. These vehicles carried caskets enclosing the charred and dismembered forms of five Italians and one Hungarian roasted to death in the burning of a laborers' shanty at Mt Alton early Saturday morning. Along the sidewalk marched fifty compatriots with sad faces. A carload of Italians accompanied the remains from Mt Alton, where services were held previous to their departure for Bradford. The Erie railroad consigned the corpses to the charge of the Webster Undertaking Company of this city, and the interment was made at St Bernard's cemetery. Little is known of the deceased men but that several have families in Italy or Hungary. They belonged to the great contingent of imported common laborers who are carried about the country on railroad operations. The Erie railroad has employed a number at Alton and thereabouts. They had been occupying box cars for sleeping quarters, but preferred to take possession of a disused two-story shanty of flimsy construction built by the Erie railroad company on Main street, Mt Alton, five or six years ago. It rested on posts and was considered unsafe. Thirty occupied it Friday night, twenty sleeping on the second floor. A post gave way and the structure collapsed about 1 a m Saturday. The wreck caught fire from a lantern, and being largely composed of tarred paper went like tinder. Twenty-four got out, two with slight injuries. The others were burned to a crisp and were only identified by pieces of clothing. Acting Coroner F N Fairchild empanelled a jury which rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts and making no censure. A great crowd was at the station when the remains arrived here. All the deceased were credited with having sums of money ranging as high as $300 on their persons, but all this was destroyed. Their names are: Andrew Petrela, Fabian Fatta, Sappela Guerrera, Francesco Grace, Dominico Colecco and Charles Grace.—*Era* 26th.

## Last Week's Court Proceedings

In the Estate of W A Williams, deceased, J W Boulton appointed auditor.

License of J H Boylan transferred to L M Hodgkins.

Hortense I Bush, administratrix, vs C J Douglass et al. Motion for judgment granted.

Ella Carlisle vs City of Bradford. Motion for continuance granted.

Petition of George and Ellen Baker, minor children of Ephraim Baker, deceased, for appointment of a guardian. Wm Vanest [illegible] appointed and bond approved.

A W Newell vs Fannie Baxter et al. Verdict for plaintiff for the land described in writ.

J D Wolf vs T J Harris. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $[illegible].

Catharine Dribelbis by her next friend J H Ebrett vs Samuel Oliver Dribelbis. Subpœna in divorce awarded.

Petition of Mrs Elizabeth J Vaughn to secure her separate earnings granted.

Geo F Ascher vs Jenny Ascher, subpœna in divorce awarded.

License of E Groat transferred to John McCann.

Daniel Clark vs K & E R R Co. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $80.

Dr N Sweet vs City of Bradford. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $[illegible].

Marshall Sousse and Amanda Sousse vs H S Munroe. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $300.

Petition of the Kane Oil Field Railroad Co for leave to file bond of indemnity for entry upon land of Wm Lobdy in Wetmore township. Petition granted and bond filed and approved by the court.

Mrs. M A Harm use of S G Sloke vs H B Huff and J A Ege, partners as Huff Bros & Co. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $[illegible].

Com vs John O'Brien. Defendant discharged from jail.

Final accounts of T P Thompson, assignee of Whitney and Wheeler, C S Whitney, S A Wheeler and Wheeler & Simonds filed and confirmed absolutely. Assignee discharged and bondsmen released.

Deeds of T P Thompson, assignee, to C S Whitney and S A Wheeler, C S Whitney, S A Wheeler, S A Wheeler and J H Simonds for land in McKean Co; to C S Whitney for lands in Allegheny Co, N Y, and to S A Wheeler for land in Buffalo, N Y, acknowledged in open court.

S J Kennedy sworn a citizen in open court.

Mary M Gallagher vs Margaret Ross, owner, etc. Compulsory non suit granted.

Edward Wilkins vs Walter B Roberts. Verdict for defendant.

## CLERMONT CHATTINGS

Jas C Dick is home from school on a vacation.

Lawrence Bayer went to Smethport on Tuesday.

We understand that several weddings are to come off here soon. Glad to hear it. Further particulars hereafter.

It must please the train hands on the Clermont branch to have to supply Moore's mill with logs every Sunday.

J R Townsend made a pleasant trip down the valley yesterday. We understand that he will remain with us this summer.

Robert Dick left yesterday for Williamsport, where he will stand an examination before the Mining Boss Examination Board.

Jerry Sullivan has been appointed assistant agent at the B N Y & P depot at Smethport. Jerry is a good fellow and deserves success.

Mr Lawrence Bayer has let a large contract for pealing the bark on his lands this summer to G W Belknap. He also intends to build a mill next fall. This will tend to enliven Clermont next winter.

Passing over the township roads the other day we could not but notice the good work that Supervisor J W Anderson is doing. This is an improvement that was much needed and meets the approval of all who chance to pass over the roads that are under his supervision.

DOODLY DOOL.

Clermont, April 28th 1886.

## ANNIN ANTICS.

Work is to be resumed on Annin Creek wells at an early date.

Work has been commenced on the M E parsonage at Turtle Point.

Cherry and pear trees are in blossom. Look out for Jack Frost and a short fruit crop.

There are twenty-one widows and two widowers within a radius of three miles of Annin Creek Corners.

Mr Tait and son have finished sawing the stock of logs at their mill, and we learn that the junior member of the firm is visiting friends in Canada.

Hugh Bradley, Sr, died of inflamation of the bowels on the 22d inst. He was nearly 80 years of age. The funeral train numbered thirty-five carriages.

Samuel June and L J Phoenix are two farmers who believe it pays to use the best farm machinery made. Mr June we believe has nearly $3,000 invested in this kind of property and he thinks it pays.

Mr Joseph Merrick died at Annin, April 13th, aged 80 years 6 months. He moved from Troupsburg, N Y, to this place in 1836 with a family of seven children. Three of them and his companion of 76 years are left to mourn his loss. He gave his only son to his country, and that son went down in the carnival of death at Gettysburg. Since that time the old gentleman has battled with hardships until his health failed and he could do no more. He was a man positive in his convictions and contended for what he believed to be right if all the world was against him. He was a member of the M E Church for nearly sixty years and maintained an upright christian character, and without boasting might have said "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." The funeral was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends and neighbors.

Annin, April 28, 1886.

Salvation Oil is the greatest pain-destroyer of any age or clime. For the cure of neuralgia, rheumatism, and wounds occasioned by accidents, such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, and frost-bites it has no equal. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

Go to F. E. Brooks for Marblehead Lime, Hair, Cement, Plaster, etc. 15tf

MARCH 10, 1886.

Only $10 for a set of teeth at Dr. Pierce's. $10.

"Sellers' Liver Pills" have been the standard remedy for malaria, liver complaint, costiveness, etc., for fifty years.

## ITEMS FROM KANE.

Miss Malz is the guest of her sister, Mrs A B Thomas.

The lamp black factory building is fast approaching completion.

Miss Mamie Blymiller visited relatives and friends in Parker last week.

Mrs Smith of Corry, Pa, is visiting her son W B Smith, this week.

Mrs Jones now occupies her new store room adjoining Myers & Kibler's bakery.

Deputy Sheriff Clark, of Smethport, was in town Wednesday en route for Jo-Jo on business.

Dan Easterbrook, of Smethport, was shaking hands with his many friends in Kane last week.

O D Coleman has accepted the agency for the White Sewing Machine in this district. H Mott is salesman.

John Duffy, of Bolivar, N Y, now "prescribes" for his many friends at Blymiller's. John is a tip-top fellow.

Our band is progressing finely and it will not be long ere they will favor us with a few very choice selections from some of the leading composers.

H O Blymiller visited Parker last week and purchased a fine pair of roadsters. He is bound to keep up with his competitors in the livery business.

There are a few of our young ladies who are seemingly stuck on Jo-Jo, from the fact that their visits to the wicked city are quite frequent. A word to the wise is sufficient.

D J Boylan, the gentlemanly clerk at the St Elmo, has left for a six weeks sojourn at Mt Clemens, Mich. Jimmie Mullin, of Bradford, succeeds Mr Boylan during his absence.

From the present outlook the building boom has struck Kane in full blast, and it is but a matter of a few months when we will have a few streets that our citizens will be proud of. There is still a few desirable locations for dwelling houses and stores in what will be in the near future the busiest part of the town.

As the little four year-old daughter of John Reid was while attempting to cross the street in front of Hyde's novelty bazar was knocked down by a passing team, two of the wheels passing over the unfortunate little one's breast and inflicted severe internal injuries. This should be a warning to parents to keep a more watchful eye over their children in the future, or we will ere long have other cases to report of a more serious nature.

The work of testing the validity of the licenses displayed in the numerous saloons in Jo-Jo and West Kane, so far as the county of McKean is concerned, has at last begun. Last Monday W Wright, proprietor of the West City House, located at lower West Kane, was arrested on the charge of selling liquor without license. He was brought to Kane and placed in the lockup. His wife upon hearing of this move of the authorities returned to the hotel and drummed together a lot of the ablest bodied and toughest of her boarders, and when night had set in started for the lockup, completely demolished the door, setting free her husband, and she in company with him escaped to parts unknown. As yet no clue has been found as to their whereabouts.

RAMBLER.

Kane, Pa., April 28.

No one Timothy and Clover seed on hand at F C Olds', Farmers Valley, Pa. 15w3

Cayuga Land Plaster and Marblehead Lime for sale at F C Olds', Farmers Valley, Pa. 15w3

## DIED

BRADLEY—At his residence on Annin creek on Thursday night last at half past eleven o'clock, of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. Hugh Bradley, aged [illegible] years.

Mr Bradley was one of the oldest residents of Annin township, and was highly respected by all his acquaintances.

EDMOND—In Griswold, Conn., Apr 19 1886, Lydia B, wife of Thomas F Edmond, aged 53 years and 3 months.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N Y

## NOTICE!

SMETHPORT, Pa., April 22, 1886.

I will sell for cash from this date.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cornell Lead at | 7 cents. |
| Pittsburgh Pure Lead at | 7 " |
| Boiled Linseed Oil (pure) at | 50 cts. per gal |
| Raw Linseed Oil (pure) at | 45 " " |
| Chespeake Steel Nails at | $2 60 per hundred |
| Common Nails at | $2 40 " " |
| Building Paper at | $1 15 per hundred |
| Galvenized Fence Wire at | 5¼ " " |

Prices subject to change without notice.

M. A. SPRAGUE.

## Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A G OLMSTED, President Judge, and the Hons H HAMLIN and P M TULLER, Associate Judges of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb 26th 1886, and to me directed, for holding a court of common pleas at the borough of Smethport on Tuesday, the 4th day of May 1886, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, April 15 1886, and in the 110th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A F BANNON, Sheriff.

BROWNELL BROS
HAVE AN IMMENSE
WINTER STOCK
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
A FULL LINE OF
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
ETC., ETC.

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."
Smethport, - Pa.
January 1, 1883.

ADVERTISERS can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages
Salt meats, Corned Beef,
Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST CLASS LINE OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - Smethport, Pa.

DRUGS
PATENT MEDICINES,
School Books, Blank Books.
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS.
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,
NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT THE
DRUG AND BOOK STORE
—OF—
A. B. ARMSTRONG,
Smethport. Pa.

F. C. OLDS,
At his store in
FARMERS' VALLEY, PA.
is prepared to supply his customers with
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Crockery, and all other goods required for family use or to keep soul and body together at figures that will astonish
The Natives!
He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of Flour, Feed, &c., and his Buckwheat can't be beat in the Universe. Smethport people will save money by taking a short ride of four miles over a lovely road and buy their goods for less money than they can buy at home.
Farmers' Valley, Nov 20, 1884. 48-'y

BARBER SHOP
ALFRED STURDVIENT
Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W D Gallup's store Main street, where he is prepared to do
SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING
In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.
☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

MASONIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse
We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with
FURNITURE!
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on hand
Friends and patrons are invited to
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

E. B. McCOY
Druggist & Pharmacist
No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.
—:o:—
Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.
*Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.*
An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

PATENTS
Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Offices attended to for MODERATE FEES.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.
Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make NO CHARGES UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.
We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Jan. 8, 1886-tf.

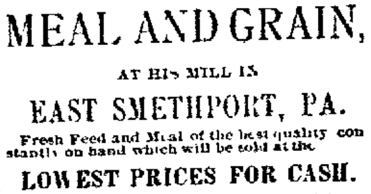
C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in
Drugs AND Medicines
PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
KANE PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LESSONS IN PAINTING
Mrs F. J. ROGERS will give lessons to a limited number of scholars in Painting in
OIL AND WATER COLORS,
PAINTING ON CHINA,
DRAWING,
SKETCHING IN INDIA INK
☞ Residence on King Street, corner Hamlin, Smethport, Pa., March 4, 1886.

WAGON,
Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA
Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.
HORSESHOEING
A SPECIALTY.
The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with
Bad Feet!
All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

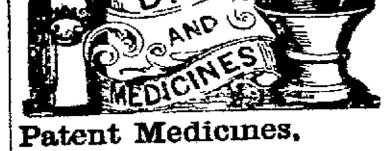
GLEASON & LEMMLER
Dealers in and Manufacturers of
HARNESS
OF EVERY STYLE AND CHARACTER
Which they will sell at the
LOWEST RATES.
They also keep a full supply of
Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.
Also a large and complete invoice of
TRUNKS & VALISES
Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.
GLEASON & LEMMLER.
Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1884.



Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

F. J. VICKERY,
DEALER IN
FLOUR, FEED,
MEAL AND GRAIN,
AT HIS MILL IN
EAST SMETHPORT, PA.
Fresh Feed and Meal of the best quality constantly on hand which will be sold at the
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
After this date all goods must be paid for on delivery. We propose to SELL FOR CASH and at CASH PRICES.
F. J. VICKERY.
Smethport, Oct. 5th 1885.

BRICK DRUG STORE!
No. 47 Main Street,
Constantly on hand the Largest and Most Complete stock of



Patent Medicines,
Instruments,
Trusses,
Fine Wines & Liquors,
Condition Powders,
Fancy Stationery
Toilet Sets,
CIGARS, TOBACCO
And a General Supply of Everything Found in a First-Class Drug and Fancy Store
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night.
Dr's Freeman and Wells Office in Store.
H. C. WELLS
Smethport, Pa., March 6th, 1885.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.
In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc. 40

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 8y1

LADIES!
Are you reckless enough to venture? If so, send two cent. in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated "Ladies' Books." It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.
On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game Verba.
For [illegible] they will also send a book containing [illegible] "The Mikado" and music of its [illegible] songs, together with ten exquisite chromo cards.

QUINEPTUS!
A very pleasing harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and all other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. Price, 75 cents per Pint Bottle. Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.
Manufactured by
The Academic Pharmaceutic Co.,
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

ROYAL
V R
ELIXIR.
An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles, the result of over twenty five years of most eminent scientific research.
Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable, free from harmful drugs.
In Handsome Packages, Price 50 Cts.
Prepared solely by
The Royal Pharmaceutic Co.
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.
NEW YORK BRANCH,
130, 132, 134 Charlton St.
ROYAL PILLS.
Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, | {delicious taste,} | 50c. |
| Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, | 50 doses, | 50c. |
| Vinegar Bitters, new style, | {pleasant taste,} | $1.00 |
| Vinegar Bitters, old style, | bitter taste | $1.00 |

The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.
Only Temperance Bitters Known.
The past 60th of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World
VINEGAR BITTERS
PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

$150-MONTHLY EASILY EARNED.
We want lady Agents for our CELEBRATED MADAME DEAN'S SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSETS. No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 Monthly. Our Agents report from four to twenty sales daily. Send at once for terms and full particulars. $3.00 Outfit Free. LEWIS SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

FREE One New [illegible] FOR LADIES, or The Sheet [illegible] of the Custom of Tight Lacing as well as its effect upon the Health of Slaves to the Fashion." Illustrated. Sent FREE (to Ladies only) on receipt of 4 cents in stamps to pay postage. SCHIELE & CO., 390 Broadway, New York.

GO TO
ROONEY'S MARKET
Wolesale and Retail
—FOR A—
Nice Piece of Meat
Fresh, Salt or Smoked.
—FOR—
FRESH & SALT FISH
—AND FOR ALL—
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
I will also pay the highest price for
STOCK AND HIDES
☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF
Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.
J. F. ROONEY.

A. T. PALMER,
(Successor to G. R. & C H. Moore,)
Livery,
Feed and Sale Stables!
AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES
First-class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.
Team work of every description done promptly.
We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.
Office at Water street Barn, near Court House. A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1885.

P. D. HOPKINS
Successor to C. L. Douglass,
Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.,
—Dealer in—
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
Which I am prepared to sell very cheap for Cash.

Desirable Hotel Property
FOR SALE.
THE long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. It is a roomy three-story structure, fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences and is a business opportunity which is not often met with. Anyone desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping, will consult the interest by addressing the proprietress.
Mrs. M. E. BERGSTRESSER,
Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS — THE BEST TONIC.

Trade Mark. On Every Bottle. QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. P. PURITY.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

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☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

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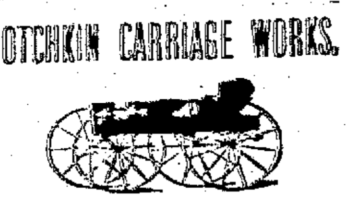

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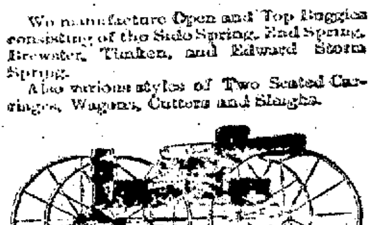

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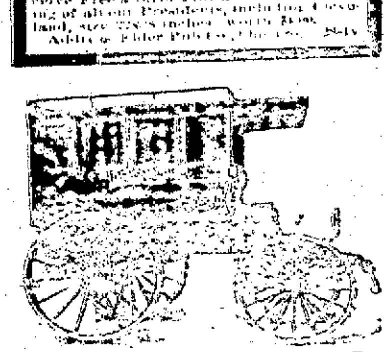

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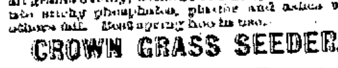

Graduated to sow from 3 to 25 lbs. clover or grass seed per acre. Very strong and durable. Wood and gas pipe frames; all iron wheel; [illegible]—no cord. Not expensive; will repay cost first season and last for years. First premium everywhere exhibited. CROWN REVERSIBLE COMBINATION HAY CARRIER AND [illegible] SLINGS. Unequaled in capacity and quickness, [illegible] time and labor. Our goods are made of best materials by skilled workmen and fully warranted. Send for circular to CROWN MFG. CO., Phelps, N.Y. ☞ Mention this paper.

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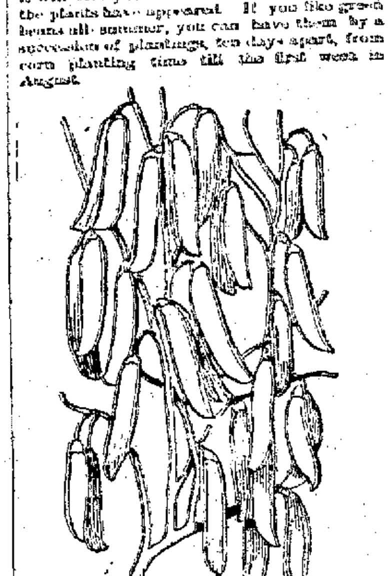
OVER 1000000 BOTTLES SOLD AND NEVER FAILS TO CURE COUGHS, COLDS, THROAT AND ALL LUNG TROUBLES
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT PRICE 25 CTS.
COUGH SYRUP
DON'T FORGET THE [illegible]

# FARM AND GARDEN

### Do You Know Beans?

Now bush beans about the time of corn planting. The richer, finer and warmer your soil is, the tenderer the bean will be. This, when the vegetable is to be eaten green, pod and all, makes a difference. Most bush beans are eaten that way.

To plant, sow in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart. Make a drill or furrow, and drop the seed into it two to three inches apart. Cover lightly. One of the best ways to do this is simply to rake the earth over the seeds with the foot. Do not wait till they come up before going over the ground and raking up and destroying the little weeds. In about a week after planting do this, and it will save you six times as much labor after the plants have appeared. If you like green beans all summer, you can have them by a succession of plantings, ten days apart, from corn planting time till the first week in August.



DWARF MONT D'OR BEAN.

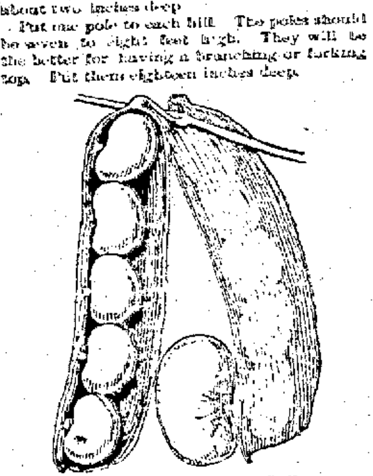
We have here a new bean that is very highly commended. It is from Vick's collection. It is from Germany, as our best beans mostly are. The Dwarf Mont D'or is of a bright yellow color. It is extra early, tender, stringless, and very prolific. It is said to produce sometimes over thirty pods to the plant. Other excellent varieties are the Golden Wax and Early Valentine.

LIMA BEANS.

This is the best of garden beans. It should not be planted as early as the bush bean. Be careful not to plant the Limas too early, or they will rot in the ground. A week after corn planting time is about right.

The bean poles should have all been prepared in the cold weather, so the boys will not have to stop to do it now. If these are ready the women of the family can, if necessary, do all the rest of the bean planting and culture except plowing and furrowing out the ground. Plant in hills, three to four feet apart, five or six seeds to the hill. It is recommended, when one has time, to set the seed edgewise, heart downward. Cover about two inches deep.

Put one pole to each hill. The poles should be seven to eight feet high. They will be the better for having a branching or forking top. Put them eighteen inches deep.



JERSEY EXTRA LIMA BEAN.

The illustration shows a very early Lima bean highly recommended. Maturing later, but a huge, rich, fat bean when it does come, is the Large White Lima. It is the favorite for both private and market gardens. In the south succession crops of the Lima can be grown, starting in March and ending with November.

A sandy loam is the best soil for this vegetable. In the half green state, hulled, the beans are usually eaten, with sweet corn and cream and butter they make the most delicious succotash ever eaten by mortal or immortal. When dried and used in winter with dried sweet corn the Limas make just as fine succotash, though in that case both need to be soaked in water several hours previous. It is such dishes as these that ought to reconcile farmers to life. No matter how much money the city man pays out, he can never get absolutely fresh vegetables with the flavor of the dew and sun upon them. A luxuriant green arbor can be made of the vines if planted near the house.

When dried the Lima beans are extremely salable, and profitable, too. When boiled green and sold by the quart they bring excellent prices. Do not fail to have a patch of them for home use. You will have a substantial delicacy that a king might sigh in vain for all the late summer and fall. If you have planted enough of them, you can have them dried all winter, too.

FIELD BEANS.

The culture of field beans requires considerable labor, but still it pays, because this crop grows on light, gravelly soils on which others will not. The English grow a bean which is only used for feeding horses. American travelers in Great Britain wonder what the unknown vegetable is with which they see the fields covered. In the United States a very different article, smaller and more delicate, is used for human food and is cultivated as a field bean.

The Pea bean and the Navy bean are the best to plant for this crop. After the other spring work is pretty well done, plow and harrow the ground. Run furrows about thirty inches apart. Two bushels of beans to the acre are required. Drill in the seed eight inches apart in the rows. When planted by hand drop three or four to a hill in hills eighteen inches apart. This is Mr. Crozier's method of culture. He covers the seed lightly, and never allows them to be touched in damp weather. This causes them to rust. In dry weather he cultivates them weekly for the first month. Then he leaves them alone till gathering. They are then pulled and stacked about a pole, and left till they are ready to be threshed.

There is a bean harvester, invented by a farmer, which is of great value where good-sized fields are raised. It pulls the plants, shakes the soil from the roots, and drops them in the rows, ready to be picked up.

A crop of forty bushels to the acre can be raised, and they do not often sell for less than $2 a bushel. Sometimes they are $3, and they have been as high as $4. For a field crop, that is a very fair return. Another thing is to be remembered. The old-fashioned farmer laughed at the idea of saving bean haulm and bean straw. But the fact is, they make an excellent fodder for sheep, and sheep are fond of them. These are the days when everything must be saved, even bean pods and vines.

### Potatoes in Michigan.

Professor Johnston, of the Michigan Agricultural college, contributes his share of valuable information on this tuber. He has been experimenting several years in potatoes. He finds that they thrive best in sandy and gravelly loams. Sod ground is good for them. Ashes are a special fertilizer for potatoes. Do not cut to one eye. Put one piece with three or four eyes on it in a hill. Plant in drills three feet apart, the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. This will give a larger yield than the ordinary way in hills. In field culture, however, hills three feet apart each way is best.

Do not hill up. In sandy soil deep planting is best. If the plants are a long time coming up run over the field with a light harrow. It will break the crust of the ground and destroy young weeds. Do not put fresh stable manure on potato land. A little well rotted manure thoroughly harrowed in is good. When the rows of young plants can be seen go through with a shovel plow and cover them with about two inches of earth. Dig as soon as the tubers are thoroughly ripe, and store them in a cool, dry place. Professor Johnston has not found potato diggers satisfactory.

A number of authorities now declare that, take it all in all, the Beauty of Hebron is the best potato that grows.

### The Hessian Fly in Wheat.

The flies lay their eggs in April or early in May in the green wheat stalks. The eggs hatch, the little worms feed awhile on the juicy stalk and then go into the pupa state, and remain stupid till fall. Then they hatch into flies, which lay their eggs in the green stalks of the fall wheat, thus producing two broods of the pest a year. The worms feed on the green wheat in the fall till they get their start in life. Then they roll up and lie dormant in the stalk until spring. The wheat whose life they have sucked turns yellow in patches and dies. Pasturing the winter wheat with sheep in November and December will kill most of the worms. The sheep crop off the stalks close. If the flies come out in large numbers in spring, sow the wheat field with slaked lime or soot or salt. Next year have your wheat field somewhere else.

Sow hardy varieties of wheat, such as the Diehl and Clawson. Mrs. Treat, in her book on "Injurious Insects," recommends sowing part of the wheat crop early in August. If the fly appears in this, put off plowing for sowing the rest till after Sept. 20. The brood will then have matured and will not go into the second planting.

### George Geddes on Seed Wheat.

Wheat is the crop most given to deterioration; and new varieties are constantly sought for. I have seen the Red Chaff, Bald, the Soules, the White Flint, the Mediterranean, and how many more varieties, come and go. Why is this? I believe it is because we sow small and feeble seed. If we should select our seed wheat as we do our seed corn it would have some chance to endure as well as corn. I had a neighbor, famed for his good farming, who would go into his barn after harvest, take bundles of wheat and set them on end, draw out the finest heads he could find until he had enough to make a bushel of wheat, shell it, and sow that bushel on an acre of rich, clean land. He allowed no weeds to go to seed, and so harvested and cleaned the crop that the small seeds, if there were any, would go into the screen box, and used only the best for seed. As I have said, he was famous for his wheat crops, and died before his wheat ran out. When he died the world suffered a great loss. But suppose his method to be carried out for a long series of years, would not the same result be seen that we recognize in corn?

### Broom Corn.

But little broom corn is grown in this section of the country, though the industry might easily be made fairly profitable. The advance in broom corn is something unprecedented. A year ago it was worth $[illegible] per ton, and now fetches from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per ton. The seed, ordinarily worth $[illegible] per bushel, now sells at $[illegible], and cannot be had in sufficient quantities even at that price. The reason for this state of affairs is that a few years ago everybody went into raising broom corn, the market was overstocked, and prices went so low as to create a disgust for the industry. Last year only about one-third of a crop was raised, and no attention was paid to saving the seed. There is probably not seed enough in the country to put out more than a third of a crop this year, and those farmers who are lucky enough to have seed on hand will make a good thing out of their broom corn crop in 1886.—Orange County Farmer.

### The Largest Barn.

What is said to be the largest barn in the world is situated at Papillion, Neb., covers five acres, cost $125,000 and shelters 3,770 head of cattle. It is the intention of the owner to enlarge its capacity so as to protect [illegible]. The immense structure is used for the purpose of fattening cattle after they have been three or four years on the ranges. The great barn has a complete system of water works, and is thoroughly washed twice every day. The cattle are fed upon cooked meal—one man feeds the whole herd. All he has to do is to turn a large faucet and let the feed run to them.

### Things To Do and To Know.

Do not fear radishes.

Nichol's Medium Green cucumber is said to be the best for pickles.

Except in Kansas and Michigan, the prospect for winter wheat is good.

The Her Majesty is the newest fashionable rose. It is a splendid one.

The higher landscape gardening is an art almost unknown in America.

Have a bed of phlox and one of pinks this summer, if you never had them before.

A sprinkling of a very mild mixture of carbolic acid in water will drive away the radish flea. So will a sprinkling of road dust or ashes, or anything gritty.

The New York American Merino Sheep Breeders' association held their annual shearing picnic at Canandaigua, this spring. Sheep were sheared upon the ground, and papers were read.

Set an asparagus bed—or, sow the seeds. The latter is the cheaper way if one doesn't mind waiting a year longer. Seedling plants are always stronger and will produce larger shoots than sets from old plants.

Fanny Field says coal oil will cure scaly legs in fowls "every time." Dip the fowl's legs into the oil a couple of times, once in two or three days, till the scales begin to loosen, then stop using the oil, and rub the legs gently with melted lard.

### An Arab Horse-Dealer's Warranty.

The following is the literal translation of a certificate recently given by an Arab horse-dealer to one of his customers:

"In the name of God, compassionate and merciful, thanks be to God the Lord of the universe. Prayer and health to the most illustrious of the prophets, to his posterity and to all His friends. Thanks be to God that by his will the firmament moves, that by his mighty power He has created the world, the birds, horses, and every living thing, and to Adam also, whom He commanded His angels themselves to honor. To some of these beings living from the creation the Lord promised his favor, happiness and paradise, and for others He decreed scorn and His vengeance, which is the hell announced from eternity. Thus it is, as the Lord hath said, He has omitted nothing from the book which was for the pleasure of man. He has granted to him the passion of love for women, of affection for children, for thoroughbred horses, for birds, and for every living thing, and for gold and silver heaped up to hundred-weights. And he has also said, the stable of your horse shall drive away your enemies and those of your God. His shoulders are glory, his entrails are hidden treasures, and his neigh serves to drive away the devil and his princes. All this that has been said comes from the prophet (Mohama) on the subject of horses, and on him may the prayer and the peace of God rest. And finally this testifies that the mare sold to Don Fulano de Tal, of the illustrious Spanish nation, is one of the mares of pure blood and of the race of Koheylan Aguiz, is 5 years old, has a small star on the forehead and another small mark on the right foot. The present certificate has been written in the name of the bearer, and on the 5th day of the holy month of Ramazan, and in the year 1302. AHMED."
—Exchange.

### Scarlet Fever in Cows' Milk.

The latest theory—by no means a reassuring one—as to the nature and origin of scarlet fever is that it may be had "direct from the cow," and is, in short, the form assumed in human beings by some originally vaccine disease. An epidemic, or rather several epidemics, of scarlet fever in Marylebone, Hampstead and other districts has been traced to certain milk. Every care has been taken to discover whether the milk could have been infected after leaving the cow, and on full investigation this theory has been excluded. One of the cows, "the appearance of which was least satisfactory," has now been bought and conveyed to the Brown institution, where experiments are being made with the milk and other secretions. The sanitary officers of the Marylebone district certainly deserve credit for the promptitude with which they seem to have nipped in the bud what might have become a formidable epidemic, and for the care with which they have conducted an investigation which may lead to important scientific results.—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Mode of Divination in Love Affairs.

A practice called a "peascod wedding" was formerly a common mode of divination in love affairs. The cook, when shelling green peas, would, if she chanced to find a pod having nine, lay it on the lintel of the kitchen door, and the first man who entered was supposed to be her future husband.—Boston Budget.

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IT IS A FACT—That thousands have had this glad experience, and now rejoice in perfect health. We can show you the testimonials of many such.

IT IS A FACT—That the

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does the business and has done it successfully every time it has been tried according to directions.

IT IS A FACT—That this remedy, though comparatively new in our country, has been used very many years in some parts of Europe, and with wonderful success.

IT IS A FACT—That the Russian Rheumatism Cure has the endorsement of eminent European physicians and Government sanitary commissions, without which it could not be publicly sold in some of those countries.

IT IS A FACT—That HENRY H. FRANK of Frank Bros. & Co., 51 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, suffered for years with Rheumatism in the arms and shoulders. He says: "I tried everything, but nothing helped until I bought the R. R. Cure. "It cured me completely and very quickly."

Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free.

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And sweet, I trow,
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For her turned up nose,
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Her pretty pink bows,
And all her clothes

Were washed with
ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP
Without Rubbing.
First Class Housekeepers use it.

1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work: it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

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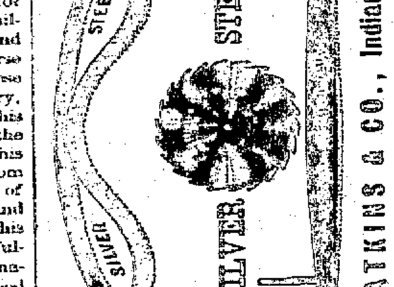

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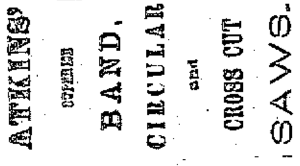

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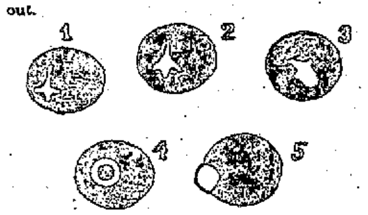
"I am entirely restored to health by German Asthma Cure." [illegible], Hamilton, Ohio.
"German Asthma Cure is all you claim for it. It never fails." Prof. E. [illegible], Greenville, S. C.
"My physician recommends German Asthma Cure. It cured me." Mrs. [illegible], Londonderry, Ohio.
Thousands of similar Letters on file. Ask any Druggist about it.
German Asthma Cure is sold by all Druggists at 50 cts. and $1, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Trial package free to any address for stamp. [illegible]

# SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

### The Malaria Germ.

Mr. George M. Sternberg has seen the blood parasite which is now believed to be the cause of malaria. It was discovered several years ago by Dr. Laveran, a French army surgeon. This speck of a creature is never found in the blood of healthy persons, is always present in that of people suffering from malarial fevers, and disappears when quinine is administered. So there does not seem to be any doubt that it is at the bottom of that wretched train of ailments we call malaria.

It was supposed as far back as 1879 that some medical gentlemen had discovered a malaria bacillus, and they claimed it "exultingly," as the politicians say. But inoculation with their germ proved that it did not produce malarial fevers. Therefore the learned bacillus had to be given up, much to the regret of the doctors who had brought it out.



MALARIA AMOEBOID.

But the real thing has now been discovered. We've got him, no mistake. It is an animal, an infinitesimal one, to be sure, but, yet, as far as it goes, as much an animal as anybody who ever had the ague.

Malaria has long been supposed to be a blood disease. The minute animal enters into the red blood corpuscles, or attaches himself to them, and takes possession. His scientific discoverers have named him a plasmodium. In the illustration you see the plasmodium, like a spangled light spot in the red corpuscles. He changes his form under the microscope rapidly, in the course of twenty minutes or so, as you see in Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Another thing, persons afflicted with malaria for a term of years get the horrible clay bank complexion, so well known in the south and west, and along the Wabash. Those who sneer at quinine declare they will eat their heads off if it is not quinine that makes this sallowness. But close observation under the microscope has shown that the malaria blood parasite has frequently a coal black granule in his insides. Perhaps his liver is out of order. It is supposed, however, that he feeds on the red matter of the blood. No. 4 shows the plasmodium as a light ring with the black granule. Undoubtedly it is this which makes the sallow complexions of ague patients.

But quinine will kill the parasite. Quinine is bad enough, but it not as bad as malaria. No. 5 in the illustration proves that it knocks the parasite out of life. It shows the plasmodium emerging from a corpuscle after quinine has been administered. A drop of blood was taken from the finger of a malarial fever patient to whom quinine had been given. An examination under the microscope gave the appearance above.

Anaemia, or bloodlessness, is well known to follow an attack of malarial fever. The discovery of this parasite which attacks the red corpuscles accounts for it. The plasmodium destroys these, thus sapping the very life of the patient.

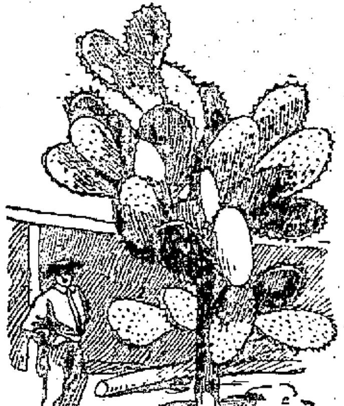
A curious experiment was tried. A healthy person was inoculated with the blood of a malarial subject. In due time the well person was seized with an intermittent fever, which yielded to quinine.

The intermittent character of the disease is supposed to be due to the propagation, development and death of the parasites, which come in regular recurring periods, a given time being required for such birth, growth and death.

But when shall we learn enough to inoculate against the malaria parasite?

### A Tree Cactus.

In the picture is shown the only tree which was found growing near the house of a poor Mexican family. Their house was made of adobe, or sun-dried brick. The word adobe is pronounced in three syllables, accent on the second. People in these regions call such dwellings "doby" houses.



TREE CACTUS.

The picture here given is from one taken in Arizona. The cactus is just the ordinary "nigger lugs" known so well. But in warm, dry countries it grows larger and larger, till by and by it grows to have a solid trunk. This is to support the weight of the large, heavy leaves which grow one out from another. If a leaf from this cactus is broken off and lies upon the ground, it will take root. After the plant is several years old it has beautiful crimson or yellow flowers, and bears a sweet, juicy fruit, very pleasant to the taste. From that this particular cactus also takes the name of prickly pear.

The cactus in Arizona and New Mexico grows many feet high. That in the illustration is taller than a tall man.

### Horse Taming.

Some remarkable illustrations of the power of mind over brute force are being given by Oscar F. Gleason, the horse tamer. How it is done is not easy to see, but he takes the most powerful and savage equine and in a few minutes reduces him to lamb-like subjection. For outward aids he uses a whip, a bridle of cord, straps and a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. The cord bridle is his most effective persuader to obedience. It is made in such shape that a pull at it will make the horse come with his lower jaw or the jaw come without him in case he refuses. He always consents, however, when it comes to that.

"To make an effective bridle," says the trainer, "put a slender cord in a noose around the horse's neck, run it loosely through his mouth, connect it again with the noose, run it up over the top of his head, then down over his upper teeth—under the upper lip—connect with the noose again and haul in the slack when you want the horse to come your way. He will look as if he was smiling, but will not mean it. The cord makes him come and smile."

The most vicious and treacherous animal he has had in the course of his experience was a very large and fierce brown stallion from Montreal. The horse had developed a fancy for killing his grooms. Within a few days before Mr. Gleason took hold of him he had killed one man, and nearly killed another. It was the expectation that he would be the death of Gleason. He rushes at people with his teeth and tears the flesh off them. He came near doing this for Gleason. He is called the man-eating stallion. With the quickness of lightning he grabbed the man by the breast with his teeth. "Back, sir!" roared the tamer in a tremendous voice. Strange to say, the beast obeyed him. Again and again he approached with the same murderous intent, plainly, but each time was driven off. To do this, after the first time, the trainer fired his revolver in the air. It shocked the beast's nerves and brought him to a stand still. He was made to obey the command, "Come here!" Tripping the horses by means of straps about the legs and giving them a fall, is an important part of the discipline. The second lesson was teaching the stallion to obey the word "whoa." The trainer said: "Never say the word 'whoa' to your horse without you want him to stop short right there. Say 'steady' or 'easy' when you want him to go slower, but keep 'whoa' for an imperative order for an instant stop, and see that it is obeyed. Doing so may be the means of saving your life some time."

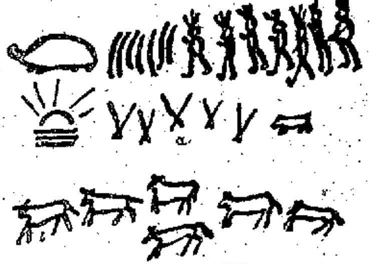
### Statue of the Famous Pharaoh.

A great red granite statue has been discovered ten miles away in the desert near Alexandria, in Egypt. It represents the famous Pharaoh, who was responsible for all the Egyptian plagues, and on one side of it is a statue of a little baby, said to be that of the next Pharaoh, who perished in his rash attempt to drive through the Red sea. It has been lying there 3,000 years.—Chicago Journal.

# BOYS AND GIRLS

### Indian Writing.

Suppose a band of the tribe of the Turtles make a raid on a village of the Bear tribe. Suppose they burn the Bears' wigwams and steal off with their ponies and cattle. The chief wishes to let others know what clever robbers the Turtles are, so he draws upon a piece of smooth birch bark the following pictures:



INDIAN WRITING.

First comes a turtle, and it is a very big turtle, because he thinks that he and his clan are very great personages indeed. Then he draws as many waving lines, to represent bows, as there are Indians in his party, and perhaps the same number of Indians with topknots; his lines bend forward to show in what direction the trail went. Following these, a rising sun stands for daybreak, and three lines under it mean that three days went by in going to the Bears. Next, he puts down as many funny little pyramids as there were Bear wigwams, and draws them upside down to show that they were destroyed. After that he draws, as well as he can, a wee, wee Bear, very small, in order to show his contempt for the bears. Finally, he draws, with the greatest care, as many oxen and ponies as he has captured, because he is chiefly proud of this part of his exploit and wishes all the world of the woods to know what a great and successful robber he is. He does not tell that the Bear braves were away when he surprised the camp, and probably does not care to tell that part of the story. We may understand it from the absence of any sign for scalps. Then to call the attention of all who pass through the wilderness, the war chief fixes the piece of bark to the top of a long pole and plants it on the path so that the most careless passer cannot fail to see it.

Such is the picture writing of our wild North American Indians and of those near them in rank.—St. Nicholas.

### Manners for Boys.

In the street—Hat lifted when saying "good-by" or "How do you do?" Also when offering a lady a seat or acknowledging a favor.

Keep step with any one you walk with. Always precede a lady upstairs, but ask if you shall precede her in going through a crowd or public place.

At the street door—Hat off the moment you step into a house or private office.

Let a lady pass first always, unless she asks you to precede her.

In the parlor—Stand till every lady in the room, also older people, are seated.

Rise if a lady enters the room after you are seated, and stand till she takes a seat.

Look people straight in the face when they are speaking to you.

Let ladies pass through a door first, standing aside for them.

In the dining room—take your seat after ladies and elders.

Never play with your knife, ring or spoon.

Do not take your napkin up in a bunch in your hand.

Eat as fast or as slow as others, and finish the course when they do.

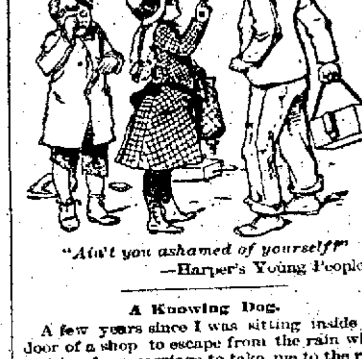
Do not ask to be excused before the others, unless the reason is imperative.

Rise when ladies leave the room, and stand till they are out.

Special rules for the mouth: Smacking the lips and all noise should be avoided.

If obliged to take anything from the mouth do it with your spoon or fork, never with your hand.

### The Brave Little Girl.



"Ain't you ashamed of yourself?"
—Harper's Young People.

### A Knowing Dog.

A few years since I was sitting inside the door of a shop to escape from the rain while waiting for a carriage to take me to the railway station in the old Etruscan city of Ferentino. Presently an ill-bred dog of the pointer kind came and sat down in front of me, looking up in my face and wagging his tail to attract my attention. "What does that dog want?" I asked of a bystander. "Signore," he answered, "he wants you to give him a soldo to go and buy you a cigar with." I gave the dog the coin, and he presently returned bringing a cigar, which he held crosswise in his mouth until I took it from him. Sent again and again, he brought me three or four more cigars from the tobacco shop. At length the dog's demeanor changed, and he gave vent to his impatience by two or three low whines. "What does he want now?" I asked. "He wants you to give him two soldi to go to the baker's and buy bread for himself."

I gave him a two-soldo piece, and in a few minutes the dog returned with a small loaf of bread, which he laid at my feet, at the same time gazing wistfully in my face. "He won't take it until you give him leave," said another bystander. I gave the requisite permission, and the animal seized the loaf and disappeared with it in his mouth, and did not again make his appearance before I left the city. "He always does like this," said the standersby, "whenever he sees a stranger in Ferentino."

### A Generous Sister.

"I think," said Christina to Florence,
(Floy was seven and Chrissie just five,)
"That, really and truly, I'm one of
The best little sisters alive."

"And why do you think so?" asked Florence.
"Because," said the curly-haired elf,
"I give you, and give you contin'ly,
All the things that I don't want myself."
—Good Cheer.

### Riddle.

I never was, but always am to be;
None ever saw me, you may never see;
And yet I am the confidence of all
Who live and breathe on this terrestrial ball.
The answer is—To-morrow.

### The Immense Size of Sun Spots.

A sun spot measuring one second of distance is 450 miles in size. No telescope can deal with a smaller spot. A spot large enough to be seen with the naked eye must measure 250,000 square miles.

### Lesson from a Mastodon.

The tusks of a mastodon recently found in Illinois weighed 175 pounds each. What a gigantic toothache that animal must have been capable of having! And such neuralgia! Neuralgia, or nerve-ache, generally proceeds from a disordered condition of the blood. Brown's Iron Bitters enriches and purifies this and drives neuralgia out. Mr. W. W. Redman, Piqua, O., says, "Brown's Iron Bitters permanently cured me of neuralgia."

THE Chicago switchmen's strike has been sidetracked.

FOR Earache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelled Neck, and the results of cold and inflammation, use Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—the great pain destroyer.

MISS PALM has not yet raised the boycott on Senator Jones.

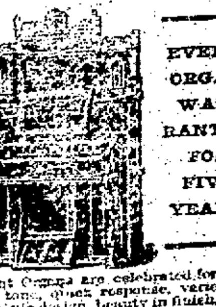
BY the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent natural brown or black, as desired.

HIGBEE is supposed to be patiently waiting for Pattison's apology.

IT IS useless to attempt to cleanse a stream while the fountain is impure. Dyspepsia, complaints of the liver or kidneys, scrofula, headaches, and all diseases arising from impure blood, are at once removed by Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters, the infallible purifier of the blood and renovator of the system. It has never been known to fail.

THEY had a microscopical soiree at Washington a few nights ago, but there was no instrument on hand powerful enough to discover the remains of democratic reform.

THE
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN
Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.
It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.



OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.
UNEQUALED FACILITIES.
SKILLED WORKMEN.
BEST MATERIAL.
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN
Instruction Books and Piano Stools.
Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.
The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Jan. 8 [illegible]

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring the color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
and the best known preventive of Consumption.
PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & CO., N.Y.
Sold by Druggists. [illegible]

U. B. Mutual Aid!

This Company received its charter March 11, 1869. It has paid to widows and orphans IN CASH

$4,474,000!

Up to the present time. The Company is known as the

MOST RELIABLE

One to Insure in. It has always paid its losses

IN FULL
—AND—
PROMPTLY.

I have paid $[illegible] of this Company's money to beneficiaries in this county, since I have been its agent, as follows:

To the representatives of

| | |
|---|---|
| S. B. Sartwell, Smethport, | $3,000. |
| Mrs. Geo. Welker, Kane, | $1,000. |
| Mr. Wm. Fitzpatrick, | $1,000. |
| Mr. Michael Burke | $1,000. |

The latter was killed within eleven days from the date of his insurance which cost him only $9.60.

C. A. BURDICK, Agent.

Smethport, Dec. 22, 1885.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. 8, 1885.

Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:25 a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:10 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York [illegible] a. m., Baltimore [illegible] a. m., Washington 9:25 a. m. Through Pullman Sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

11:50 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:10 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:20 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 2:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m.; Philadelphia 11:20 p. m.; Washington 10:00 p. m.; Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 11:35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BINGHAM ESTATE

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 23, 1878. tf.

PALMS Business COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
[illegible]
Feb. 19, '86-w26

THE
ELDREDGE
"B"
SEWING MACHINE WITH Automatic Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.

No. 3.

The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
363 and 365 WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

## LINES OF TRVEL.

### BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect Dec. [illegible]

| North'd. | | | BUFFALO DIVISION. | South'd. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | Ar. Lv. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 7 00 | 1 10 | 8 40 | Buffalo | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 15 | 12 32 | 7 51 | East Aurora | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 40 | 12 02 | 7 17 | Sardinia Jun. | 9 27 | [illegible] |
| 5 22 | 11 57 | 7 11 | Arcade | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 05 | 11 40 | 6 52 | Machias | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 57 | 11 26 | 6 40 | Franklinville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 22 | 11 03 | 6 06 | Hinsdale | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 02 | 10 44 | 5 50 | Olean | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 15 | 7 55 | | Bradford | 12 45 | [illegible] |
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | Lv. Ar. | p.m. | p.m. |
| 2 43 | 10 24 | | Portville | 11 10 | [illegible] |
| 3 21 | 10 01 | | Eldred | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3 15 | 9 52 | | Larrabees | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 48 | 9 27 | | Port Allegany | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 1 45 | 8 20 | | Emporium | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| p.m. | a.m. | | Lv. Ar. | p.m. | |
| a.m. | | | Lv. Ar. | | |
| 3 20 | | | Harrisburg | | |
| 11 20 | | | Philadelphia | | |
| 8 00 | | | New York | | |
| 11 20 | | | Baltimore | | |
| 10 00 | | | Washington | | |
| p.m. | | | Lv. Ar. | | |

Trains leaving Buffalo 5:30 p.m., and [illegible] ing Buffalo 8:40 a. m. run daily.

Additional Sunday Trains.—Leave [illegible] 10:30 a. m., arriving at Machias Jct. [illegible] leave Machias Jc. 3:00 p. m., arriving [illegible] at 5:25 p. m., stopping at intermediate stations.

| North'd. | | | ROCHESTER DIVISION. | South'd. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p.m. | a.m. | a.m. | ar. lv. | a.m. | p.m. |
| 6 40 | 11 25 | 9 00 | Rochester | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 27 | 11 12 | 8 47 | Terminal | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 20 | 11 05 | 8 40 | Genesee Junc. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 05 | 10 48 | 8 25 | Scottsville | 8 25 | [illegible] |
| 5 27 | 10 29 | 8 06 | Avon | 8 33 | [illegible] |
| 5 26 | 10 25 | 7 47 | Fowlerville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 20 | 10 1[illegible] | 7 40 | York | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 10 | 10 0[illegible] | 7 22 | Cuylerville | 9 15 | [illegible] |
| 4 56 | 9 45 | 7 10 | Mt. Morris | 9 28 | [illegible] |
| 4 38 | 9 25 | 6 45 | Tuscarora | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 4 2[illegible] | 9 10 | 6 40 | Junction | 9 56 | [illegible] |
| 3 5[illegible] | 8 40 | a.m. | Portage | 10 3[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 8 30 | | Wiscoy | 10 45 | [illegible] |
| 3 02 | 8 20 | | Fillmore | 10 55 | [illegible] |
| 3 17 | 8 02 | | Caneadea | 11 13 | [illegible] |
| 3 0[illegible] | 7 38 | | Belfast | 11 22 | [illegible] |
| 2 3[illegible] | 7 20 | | Cuba | 11 5[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 2[illegible] | 7 07 | | Hinsdale | 12 10 | [illegible] |
| 2 00 | 6 45 | | Olean | 12 30 | [illegible] |
| p.m. | a.m. | | lv ar | p.m. | p.m. |
| | | 6 30 | lv Nunda ar | | |
| | | | lv Swaines ar | | |
| | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |

CLERMONT BRANCH.

| Lv Northw'd | | STATIONS. | Lv South'd |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. |
| 3.10 | 9.20 | Larrabees | 11.40 |
| 2.57 | 9.10 | Frisbee | 11.52 |
| 2.42 | 9.00 | Farmers Valley | 12.02 |
| 2.30 | 8.40 | Smethport | 12.14 |
| 2.10 | 8.30 | Crosby | [illegible] |
| 2.05 | 8.10 | Colegrove | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Hamlin | [illegible] |
| 1.45 | 7.20 | Wernwag | 12.51 |
| 1.30 | 7.00 | Clermont | 1.10 |
| P.M. | A.M. | | P.M. |

Narrow Gauge System. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 7.35, 11.00 a. m., 5.10 p. m., arrive Olean 9.40 a. m., 3.55, 6.00 p. m. Leave [illegible] for Bradford 7.10, 11.25 a. m., 3.35 p. m., arrive Eldred [illegible] a. m., 5.05, 7.20 p. m. Leave Bradford for Kinzua 7.00, 9.15 a. m., [illegible] p. m., arrive Bradford 11.25 a. m., 3.27, 6.00 p. m.

Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean 3.30 p. m. arrive Olean 11.05 a. m.

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium and Philadelphia, on trains leaving Buffalo at 2.40 p. m. arriving Buffalo 7.00 p. m.

☞ Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pas'r & Tkt. Agt.,
No. 41, Exchange St. Buffalo, N.Y.

### THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

BRADFORD BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect Sunday, Jan. [illegible]

| WESTWARD. | | | | EASTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| b | b | b | STATIONS. | b | a |
| p.m. | p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |
| 5 25 | 12 55 | 9 05 | ar Bradford lv | 7 25 | [illegible] |
| 4 40 | 12 30 | 8 25 | Kinzua Junc | 8 20 | 4 40 |
| 4 50 | 11 25 | 8 10 | Aiken | [illegible] | 4 51 |
| 4 16 | [illegible] | 7 58 | Simpson | 8 49 | 5 06 |
| 3 25 | 10 29 | 7 25 | Smethport | 9 30 | [illegible] |
| 4 20 | 12 10 | 8 10 | Rew City | 8 29 | 4 45 |
| 4 05 | 11 52 | | Rixford | 8 45 | 5 16 |
| 4 00 | 11 32 | | Duke Centre | 8 49 | [illegible] |
| 3 45 | 11 15 | | Eldred | 9 07 | 5 27 |
| 3 20 | [illegible] | | Bells Mills | 9 24 | 5 43 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | | Ceres | 9 40 | [illegible] |
| 2 57 | 10 25 | | Little Genesee | 9 54 | 6 14 |
| | | | Bolivar...Ar | | |
| 2 48 | 10 20 | | Bolivar | 10 05 | 6 25 |
| 2 23 | 9 53 | | Allentown | 10 27 | 6 47 |
| 1 50 | 9 20 | | lv Wellsville ar | 11 00 | 7 20 |
| | | | N.Y., L. E. & W. | | |
| 12 40 | 7 50 | | Hornellsville | 12 05 | 8 20 |
| | | | | p.m. | |
| | 6 26 | | Corning | 1 25 | 9 51 |
| | [illegible] | | Elmira | 1 52 | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | | Waverly | 2 22 | [illegible] |
| | 4 26 | | Owego | 2 58 | 11 21 |
| | | | | | a.m. |
| | 3 53 | | Binghampton | 3 31 | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | | New York | 10 20 | [illegible] |
| | p.m. | | | | |

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville at 7.30 a. m., Bolivar at 8.28, Ceres at 8.51, Eldred at [illegible], Duke Centre at 9.42, Rixford at 9.47, Rew City at [illegible], Smethport at [illegible], Simpson [illegible], Aiken at 10.45, arriving at Bradford at [illegible].

Additional train leaves Wellsville daily except Sunday, at 5.25 p.m., arriving at Allentown at 5.42 and Bolivar at 6.15 p.m.

a—Runs daily.
b—Runs daily except Sunday.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Superintendent.

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect Jan. 1, [illegible]

| Westward. | | Stations. | Eastward. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 26 | | 25 | |
| p.m. | a.m. | | a.m. | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Ar. Cuba Lv. | [illegible] | |
| [illegible] | 7 25 | Lv. Little Genesee Ar. | 11 42 | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Bolivar | [illegible] | |

R. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Man.
JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

### Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

New Time Table, take effect Monday, [illegible]

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

| EASTWARD. | | | STATIONS. | WESTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acc. | Mail | Exp. | Eastern Time. | Mail | Exp. |
| a.m. | a.m. | p.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 30 | ar Rochester lv | 7 05 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 9 41 | 1 00 | Scottsville | 7 28 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 40 | Mumford | 7 42 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 25 | Leroy | 8 01 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Pavilion | 8 21 | [illegible] |
| 7 25 | [illegible] | 11 56 | Wyoming | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 7 10 | [illegible] | 11 43 | Warsaw | 8 45 | [illegible] |
| 6 55 | 7 52 | 11 31 | Silver Lake Jun | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 7 11 | 11 21 | Gainesville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | 11 12 | Pike | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 7 10 | 11 03 | Bliss | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 6 41 | 10 23 | Farmersville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | 10 16 | Machias | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | Ashford | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 5 55 | [illegible] | Ellicottville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | 9 15 | Bradford Junc | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | 9 10 lv / 9 00 ar | Salamanca | ar [illegible] / lv [illegible] | |
| | 5 00 | 8 42 | Carrollton | | [illegible] |
| | 4 47 | 8 25 | Limestone | | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | 8 10 lv / ar | Bradford | ar / lv | [illegible] |
| | | [illegible] | Custer City | | |
| | | [illegible] | Johnsonburg Jun. | | |
| | | 12 15 | Ridgway | | |
| | | 11 47 | Little Toby | | |
| | | 11 17 | Brockwayville | | |
| | | [illegible] | Falls Creek | | |
| | | [illegible] | DuBois | | |
| | | [illegible] | Sykes | | |
| | | [illegible] | Big Run | | |
| | | [illegible] | Punxsutawney | | |
| | | [illegible] | lv Clayville ar | | |

BUFFALO DIVISION.

| EASTWARD. | | STATIONS. | WESTWARD. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exp | Mail | | Mail | Exp. |
| a.m. | p.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |
| 10 45 | 6 45 | Ar Buffalo Lv | 8 00 | [illegible] |
| | | Wallace St. Dep | | |
| [illegible] | 6 07 | Orchard Park | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 5 52 | West Falls | 8 51 | [illegible] |
| 9 42 | [illegible] | Colden | 9 04 | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Springville | 9 32 | 6 30 |
| 8 45 | [illegible] | West Valley | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 8 30 | [illegible] | Ashford | 10 15 | 7 15 |
| a.m. | p.m. | | a.m. | p.m. |

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, Mansfield, Cincinnati, Chicago and the west, also with the Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and eastern points; at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge system for all points in the oil regions; at Ridgway with Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for Emporium, Williamsport, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't.
ISAIAH S. EMERY, Gen'l Pass'r A.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, [illegible] 1, 1884

| Ar. | Arr W'd. | STATIONS. | Lv W'd. |
|---|---|---|---|
| P.M. | P.M. | | A.M. |
| 7.16 | 1.10 | Coudersport | [illegible] |
| 7.12 | 1.06 | Hammonds | [illegible] |
| 7.04 | 12.58 | Olmsted | [illegible] |
| 6.59 | 12.53 | Nelsons | [illegible] |
| 6.52 | 12.46 | Knowlton | [illegible] |
| 6.44 | 12.38 | Roulette | [illegible] |
| 6.40 | 12.33 | Pomeroy Bridge | [illegible] |
| 6.32 | 12.25 | Burtville | [illegible] |
| 6.26 | 12.18 | Silver Spring | [illegible] |
| 6.19 | 12.12 | Colemans | [illegible] |
| 6.13 | 12.05 | Port Allegany | [illegible] |

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

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